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IRAN:
Majles Sessions

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Near East & South Asia
SUPPLEMENT
IRAN:
Majles Sessions

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[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri. The deputies from the cities of Fariman, Nowshahr, Malayer, and Kashmar spoke as pre-agenda speakers. Then the speaker of the Majles discussed 13 Aban [4 November], the Imam's (peace be upon him) Exile to Turkey, and Occupation of the American Spy Den Day, the text of which was printed in yesterday's newspaper. Then the Majles took up its agenda.

We direct the attention of our respected readers to the detailed proceedings.

Mohammad Mehdi Fariman, Deputy From Khaza'i

Without cooperation from the people, it will not be easy to dry up the roots of selling at high prices and hoarding in society.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Khaza'i, deputy from Fariman. He commemorated the memory of 13 Aban and said: The nation of Iran considers the shameful peace between the king of Jordan and the usurper Zionists to be a mark of shame on the brow of Arab society. Iran believes that the people of Palestine have not relented for a moment in their struggle to achieve their right to sovereignty over the sacred land of Palestine, and that they will not permit themselves to be frightened by America's presence in the area.

He mentioned Iran as the center of the Muslim world, and he discussed the hoarding and selling at high prices by a few profiteers. He said: It seems that these people want to take revenge on the new Islamic government. I warn you, o blind-hearted people, not to think any more about hoarding and accumulating property and wealth.

I call upon the noble nation, now that the government has made an emphatic decision to fight any kind of selling at high prices and hoarding, to cooperate with the bodies that have been provided for this purpose. It is clear that without the cooperation of the people, it will not be easy to eliminate this social disease.

The deputy from Fariman discussed the issue of marriage in the young generation. He noted: Despite the existence of easy regulations in Islamic society, we are effectively weak and defective in this regard. The government and the Majles, especially the clergy, must compile a comprehensive law based on the commands and orders of the religion of Islam, in order to solve the problems and difficulties with sexuality and courtship. Any kind of procrastination or inattention to this important and vital matter will have irreparable social and cultural consequences. The heavy costs of marriage and the problems of housing and employment for youth will effectively create a big obstacle to this prophetic tradition.

He added: Families must not be strict about dowries and other preliminaries to marriage. Fancy celebrations and formalities requiring heavy expenditures by the couple marrying and their families must be seriously avoided.

Likewise, the organization of a tax system arising from the commands and orders of Islam's sacred religious law, such as the zakat and khoms charity donations, is one of the country's basic needs. Traffic in Tehran and the big cities can be controlled by collecting taxes. Why should the number of motorcycles increase in the cities every day, when they are one of the important factors in air pollution?

He discussed the fact that the government does not give legal support to bicyclists. He said: In many countries, because of tax assistance and the enactment of special laws, the use of bicycles has become common in the cities. It is clear that the use of bicycles and gas-powered vehicles can prevent air pollution.

Khaza'i then emphasized the need to build the Bafq-Mashhad railroad and to make quick improvements on the Sarakhs-Mashhad road.

Seyyed Farjollah Afrazideh, Deputy From Nowshahr and Chalus

The next speaker was Afrazideh, deputy from Noshahr. During his speech he discussed the terrifying flood that attacked the city of Noshahr, destroying several homes. He said: Although the media informed the officials and the public, anyone who did not see this for himself cannot understand the depth of the tragedy.

He discussed the visit by the province governor general and officials of the Province of Mazandaran, the deputy minister of the interior, and the representative from the Red Crescent. He added: What is understood from Engineer Zargar's speech is that he will not give any uncompensated aid to the oppressed and damaged people. He only wants to grant a small loan for the repairs of life.

The speaker said: If such a calamity had befallen Engineer Zargar himself, he would not have passed over it so easily. He continued: The oppressed people have lost everything they had and have no income. With these high prices where the price of a refrigerator is 70,000 tumans, how can they obtain the things they need to live?

Afrazideh added: My helpless plea to the exalted leader, the hope of the oppressed, is that he give the 1 million tumans of the special resources he has available to the governor general to obtain what is needed for life for the flood-stricken people and to reduce some of their grief and sadness.

At the end of his speech the deputy from Noshahr thanked the governor of Noshahr, the municipality of

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Chalus and Noshahr, the governor general of Mazandaran and the organizations who worked hard for the people during these few days.

'Abdollah Noruzi, Deputy From Malayer

The day of 13 Aban and America's defeat was an act that is comparable to Abraham's smashing of the idols.

The next speaker was Noruzi, deputy from Malayer. During his speech he offered condolences on the days of Fatemeh, and he discussed 13 Aban. He said: This action was comparable to Abraham's (peace be upon him) smashing of the idols. These days of God give hope for an auspicious future for the revolution to the Islamic nation, the free thinkers of the world, and especially the students. It is expected that the great nation's students will take part in these rites and will shout the sacred cry, death to America.

He added: America is adding to its infidelity and oppression despite the sharp blows it has received from the determined nation of Vietnam, revolutionary Iran, the barefoot mystics of Somalia, and despite the anger of the children of Palestine and everywhere in the world. It has not relented in its trouble-making. It is showing its claws and teeth to the people of the region in the Persian Gulf with its aggressive military maneuvers, and it is supporting the Zionist racists.

Continuing, he said: High prices and selling at high prices have been topics of hot debate in the government, among the people and in the media, and it has reached a point where the government's high officials have been forced to roll up their sleeves. God willing they will get positive results. This has roots in numerous and recognized factors, and until the roots are dried up, it is not constructive to hack at the branches and leaves.

The speaker said price instability is the fault of the economic planners in the First Five-Year Plan. He added: They have deliberately made the rial insignificant and have undermined everyone's confidence in the national currency and in one another. They have made merchants of some of the ministries, created companies within companies, sold products produced by ministries or institutions with several companies with second-hand distribution mostly to the consumer at very high prices, or, on the contrary, they have brought companies into the market, made enormous purchases and put income coming from nowhere into the pockets of a special group.

Concerning the continued struggle against the economically corrupt, the deputy from Malayer said: If, as in the past, everything is to be closed down again after a few days or a few months, and if as before everyone is going to do as he pleases, the situation will be worse than it was to begin with. If there is not a severe and deterring punishment, if there are no trustworthy inspectors and supervisors, the damaging effects will be greater.

Noruzi discussed the end of the second consultation on the Second Five-Year Development Plan, and the fact that this will be on the Majles agenda in a few days. He said: The bill presented to the government is based on an economic model that involves completely eliminating subsidies, transferring companies and government hospitals to the private sector, lowering the ceiling on government student admissions, increasing the share of private universities, and collecting tuition from university students.

At the end of his speech the speaker said: To a great extent the Telephone Commission has tried to give balance to the spirit of the Five-Year Plan by taking the guidance from the exalted leader into consideration, delineating the general and qualitative goals of policies, making the plan more realistic, controlling foreign debt, making agriculture the lever for cutting economic dependence, and also giving attention to the issues of educational growth.

Mohammad Reza Khabaz, Deputy From Kashmar

Any kind of price increase in the Second Five-Year Plan will contribute to inflation, especially since now the government has made preparations to fight selling at high prices.

The final preagenda speaker was Khabaz, deputy from Kashmar. In his talk, he emphasized the importance of the historic day of 13 Aban, Day of Struggle Against World Imperialism. He said: Tomorrow the God-seeking nation will bring its clenched fists down on the head of the Great Satan, and tomorrow the oppressed people of our Islamic nation, in gratitude for its deliverance from America's yoke, will purge itself of the agent of corruption in the current century.

He discussed consideration of the Second Five-Year Plan Bill in the Majles. He said: In a country that is undergoing reconstruction, government workers must be more enthusiastic about implementing the government's high-level policies. This expectation will be fulfilled when their lives are lived on a reasonable level. Unfortunately, however, although the implementation of the Law of Uniform Payments to Government Workers has shown an increase in wage figures, the purchasing power of teachers and other government staff workers, at current wages compared to the year 1358 [21 March 1979-20 March 1980] is as follows:

A: For high-school graduates whose wages and employment benefits at the beginning of their employment this year were 8,280 [as published] rials [R], are 24 percent of R366,320, which is what they should be in light of the cost of living indicator.

That means that their purchasing power has decreased to one-third of what it was in 1358.

B: For high-school graduates whose wages and employment benefits now are R99,200, when the cost of living index is applied their wages and benefits should be R408,018, and the figure is about 33 percent of that.

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That means that their purchasing power has decreased to one-third of what it was in 1358.

J: For those with bachelor's degrees, whose wages and employment benefits are now R140,600, when the cost of living index is applied their wages and benefits should be R502,575, and they are about 34 percent of that. That means that the purchasing power of these people also has decreased to one-third of what it was in 1358.

He asked the government and the Majles to take note of this point in the Second Five-Year Plan, and to understand government workers.

Khabaz explained: Any kind of price increase in the plan will contribute to inflation, especially now when the government has made decisive preparations to deal with selling at high prices. The three powers of the government must act as a single hand to fight this social problem. In the first phase, a price increase on any good or service will damage this important goal.

In the next phase, I ask the ministers, who must be in the forefront of this struggle, to take the initiative themselves, along with the companies in their ministries, in making goods and services inexpensive.

Legislation

Motion Not To Require Tuition Collection From Failed Students

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the very urgent motion to provide explanation of Paragraph B Note 17 of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] Budget Law with regard to the collection of tuition from failed students, and this motion was approved by the deputies.

Based on this explanation "the implementation of Paragraph 'D' Note 17 of the 1373 Budget Law is not incumbent on the government."

It is worth mentioning that this very urgent motion, which was presented by a group of deputies during the previous session, was passed pursuant to the instructions from the exalted leader, in connection with his statement, "this legislation is not obligatory." With implementation of this legislation, the collection of tuition will not be required from students who have failed required courses.

Bill on the Use of Arms by Armed Forces Agents

The next item on the agenda was continued consideration of the details of the Bill on the Use of Arms by Armed Forces Agents in Necessary Cases, the remainder of whose articles were approved by the deputies. Article 6: [As published] Firing upon vehicles to stop them by the agents mentioned in this law is authorized in the following cases:

A: In a case where the vehicle, based on credible indications and evidence or reliable information, is stolen, or where it is carrying fugitives, stolen property, smuggled goods, narcotics, or where it is carrying unauthorized weapons and ammunition.

B: In a case where the vehicle has been used in a deliberate attack on agents or the public.

Note 1: At vehicle check points and inspection stations the aforementioned agents are required to install warning equipment to the extent necessary (including obstacles, signs and rotating lights).

Note 2: The aforementioned agents may fire upon vehicles when in addition to doing the things required in Note 1, they have ordered the driver of the vehicle to stop in a loud voice and the driver has not heeded the order to stop.

Article 7: When using weapons, the agents mentioned in this law must shoot at legs as much as possible. They must take care that their actions do not lead to fatalities and that no harm is done to third parties who are not involved in the incident.

Note: Taking care of and looking after the injured is the responsibility of the police agents, and they must be taken to health care centers at the first opportunity.

Article 8: Before sending out agents, the chiefs and the commanders involved must tell them about the limits on their prerogatives and their responsibilities.

Agents who use weapons while adhering to the rules in this law will not be subject to penal or civil actions of any kind.

Article 13: [As published] If agents use weapons while adhering to the rules in this law, and as a result, according to the opinion of a competent court, innocent people are killed, injured or suffer financial loss, the payment of reparations and blood money will be the responsibility of the relevant organization, and the government is required to allocate a budget each year for this purpose, to be given to the armed forces according to the case.

Note: The provisions of this article also apply to those who have committed the aforementioned actions before this law was enacted.

Article 14: Where they deem it necessary, the armed forces may give financial aid to aforementioned agents, in accordance with regulations, in addition to compensating for the loss of life and property suffered by armed agents in the line of duty as specified in this law.

Article 16: [As published] Whenever an agent employs arms in violation of the regulations in this law, as the case requires he will be prosecuted and punished according to law.

Article 17: Effective the date of this law's enactment and distribution, all conflicting laws and regulations are void.

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Membership by Officials in Charge of Province Propaganda Organizations in Province Planning Committees

The report from the second consultation of the Plan and Budget Commission on the Motion to Amend Paragraph A Note 47 of the 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986] Budget Law was the third item on the Majles agenda. Article 1 and its note were approved.

Based on this motion, the official in charge of the province Islamic propaganda organization is to be added to the province planning committee mentioned in note 47 of the 1364 National Budget Law.

Retirement of Laborer Women After 20 Years

The next item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Labor Commission concerning the Motion to Append One Note to Article 76 of the Social Security Law approved in 1345 [21 March 1966-20 March 1967], the general form of which was approved.

Concerning the justifications for this motion, the Labor Commission expert said: Women staff members may retire if they have at least 20 years service, while women laborers are deprived of this benefit. Yet women laborers, because of the difficult working conditions, wear out physically much more quickly than women staff members. The necessity of ending the discrimination between women staff and women laborers is therefore more sensitive than ever.

He also said: Based on studies that have been done and information received from competent authorities, the wage (pension) paid to the heirs of deceased male laborers is now R14,500, and the average age of the heirs receiving these pensions is 12. When the inflation rate is applied, and when the rate of increase of annual pensions paid to the heirs of each deceased male laborer is considered, this is a significant figure. Yet for women laborers, who pay the same amount of insurance as men laborers, there are no services after death and they do not have this benefit.

Likewise, based on the legislation proposed by the Labor Commission, women laborers with more than 20 years of service, provided they have paid the insurance premiums, may retire with their years of service subject to agreement by the highest official.

The probable financial burden from this will be met through new Social Security Organization investments and unspent insurance premiums due to cutting services after death for women laborers.

Motion on Procedures for Performing Obligatory National Service by Graduates from the College of Judicial Sciences

The fifth item on the Majles agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Domestic Affairs Commission concerning the Motion on Procedures for Performing Obligatory National Service in the Nation's Judicial Courts by Graduates from the College of Judicial Sciences, the details of which were approved by the deputies.

Article 1: Under this law, graduates from the College of Judicial Sciences affiliated with the Ministry of Justice of the Islamic Republic of Iran who have not performed their service as soldiers, on the recommendation of the judicial power and with the agreement of the Armed Forces General Staff, will be exempt from serving under the flag in time of peace during their period of military training and after they complete their commitment if they commit to at least 10 years of service in the judiciary, the first two years of which they will receive the wages and benefits of obligatory national service.

Note 1: The judicial power may employ the people subject to this law in judicial and administrative positions, in accordance with the relevant regulations and according to the case.

Note 2: If those subject to this law refuse to perform the service they have promised to perform, or if they are fired for some reason during the period of their commitment from their position in the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Justice is required to turn them over immediately for investigation into the status of their eligibility for national service to the National Obligatory Service Office. The money spent on those who refuse to perform their service will be collected by the Ministry of Justice and deposited into the general treasury.

Note 3: All of the expenses for the period of military and professional training for those who are subject to this law, including wages, benefits, food, health care, and other things, will be paid by the Ministry of Justice. Each year the Plan and Budget Organization is required to provide and procure the needed credits on a separate row in the annual budget bill.

Note 4: In the event that those subject to this law are hired, the entire 10 years of services and their period of military training will be considered part of their years of service.

Note 5: The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Defense, in coordination with the General Armed Forces Staff, are responsible for implementing this law. The relevant guidelines will be prepared by the aforementioned ministries and will be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Amendment to Law on Medical and Pharmaceutical Regulations

The final item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Health Care Commission concerning the Bill to Append One Note as Note 2 to Article 3 of the Amendment to Law on Medical, Pharmaceutical and Food and Beverage Regulations, enacted in 1334 [21 March 1955-20 March 1956]. Article 1 was approved.

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Article 1: The following text is added as Note 2 to Article 3 of the Law on Medical, Pharmaceutical and Food and Beverage Regulations, enacted in 1334, and its current note now becomes Note 1:

Note 2: In cases where the same person is the founder of both the center and the medical institution and this person dies, his heirs may request the issuance of a certificate of technical responsibility by submitting to the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education a petition to impound the inheritance naming one person as the technical official who is qualified to receive the certificate.

Likewise at yesterday's open Majles session receipt was announced of the deputy from Ardekan's question to the minister of defense concerning the reason for the shortage of batteries in the country, and asking the reason why they are exported.

Majles Notes

Deputy Minister of Education's View Concerning the Fact that It is Not Required to Collect Tuition from Failed Students

Concerning the amendment to the current year's budget with regard to the collection of the cost of instruction for classes university students fail, Dr. Shoja'ifar, deputy minister of education for parliamentary affairs and higher education, told our correspondent: This legislation was previously approved in the Majles with the goal of raising the level of education. From the beginning the question arose for the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education as to whether we were required to collect the costs or were exempt. When the question was put to the Majles Office of Laws, it was said that based on the calculations made for the budget, the phrase "authorization is given" in laws pertaining to the budget means the measure is obligatory. When this view was announced the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education prepared the guidelines, and was satisfied to collect the minimum cost.

He said: The per-capita student cost in the current year for the expert cycle is about 190,000 tumans, and it is 90,000 tumans per term. If a student takes 20 units each term, the cost per unit will be 4,500 tumans, but the figure to be collected from the students begins at 1,000 tumans.

He added: Despite the fact that the law says that all the costs pertaining to failed classes must be collected, since this measure was intended as a penalty and a reminder, the amount collected was the minimum rate for night classes.

After the exalted leader expressed his view and legislation was passed by the Majles, the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Health Care and Treatment were exempt from implementing it and did not mention it as a requirement. Therefore the former guidelines requiring collection of costs were declared void.

Election of Seyyed Morteza Nabavi as Chief of the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission

After the death of the late Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hoseyni-Shahrudi, elections for the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission were held this week, and Mr. Morteza Nabavi, deputy from Tehran, was elected chief of the Majles Economic and Financial Affairs Commission.

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[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from the cities of Shush, Andimeshk, Varamin, Miandoab, Bahar, and Kabudar Ahang gave preagenda speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and directed the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings. It is necessary to mention that the open Majles session began later than usual. The reason was His Holiness Ayatollah Hasanzadeh Amoli's ethics lesson for the deputies.

Seyyed Jasem Sa'edi, Deputy From Andimeshk and Shush

The Combined Commission has approved the agricultural sector as the focus of the Second Five-Year Plan

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Sa'edi, deputy from Shush and Andimeshk. He commemorated the splendid memory of 13 Aban [4 November], the day of His Holiness the Imam's (peace be upon him) exile from the Islamic homeland, the day of the martyrdom of the combative students, and the day of the occupation of the spy nest. During his speech he said: In the current month of Aban [23 October-21 November] Khuzestan, like other parts of the Islamic homeland, is mourning the 1,000 martyrs. Khuzestan has relived the bloody memories of the war and is remembering the martyrs. It washed the chaste bodies of the 150 martyrs with its tears.

He added: The entire population of the city of Andimeshk came out to pay respects to the martyrs of operations Kheybar and Badr, and in the glorification ceremonies our city of Andimeshk was illuminated by the line-smashers and brave fighters of the Hamzeh Battalion of the Vali 'Asr 7th Army.

Continuing, the speaker expressed thanks for the efforts of the companions of the martyrs and the groups who inspected the bodies of the martyrs. He said: I offer my praise and thanks for the government's recent and decisive measures with regard to high prices and selling at high prices. It is hoped that this basic action will continue with greater decisiveness and order and that the hands of the economic robbers, who cut into Islamic justice with swords, will be cut off.

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Sa'edi added: For the second time, I ask the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs and the Bank of Industries and Mines to give the order as soon as possible to organize the disorderly management of the Pars Paper Group of Haft Tapeh. It is necessary to mention that shuffling the positions of a few ineffective pawns and appointing a few incompetent individuals will bring no change to this factory's current course.

The deputy from Shush and Andimeshk thanked the governor general of Khuzestan for making the Andimeshk-Ahvaz road a two-lane road and for rebuilding the rural areas of West Karkheh. He said: I call upon the commanders of the Revolution Guards, and the combative basij forces to launch and reinforce student basiji groups in the schools and to give special attention to this, because this will have very good effects on the young generation and will familiarize them with Islamic culture.

Continuing, the speaker discussed the fact that the agricultural sector was approved as the focus of the Second Five-Year Plan in the Combined Commission. He added: God willing, this support will continue in the second consultation of the Five-Year Plan and in approving the annual budget.

He addressed the youth seeking employment, especially the educated youth of Shush and Andimeshk. He said: To solve the problem of unemployment, they must form cooperative and producing groups and not seek government employment, because the hiring capacity has mostly been exhausted. God willing, with the cooperation and assistance of the Province of Khuzestan General Office of Cooperatives, a number of unemployed people will be employed in this way.

At the end of his speech Sa'edi offered thanks for the around-the-clock efforts of the electrical power workers and managers in the north Khuzestan area to provide electrical power to the deprived rural areas of the district of Alvar-e Garmsiri.

Mohammad Qomi, Deputy From Varamin

Our cry of death to America is a populist cry that will live freely in the shadow of Islam.

The next speaker was Qomi, deputy from Varamin. During his talk he commemorated God's day, 13 Aban. He said: Our cry of death to America is a populist cry that will no longer tolerate American domination and will live freely in the shadow of Islam.

We all know that the reactionary kings, especially the traitor Fahd, Hassan of Marrakesh, the Jordanian Husayn, and the inauspicious Mubarak of Egypt have never fought Israel, but criminal America and the treacherous Zionists want to legitimize America's bastard children by helping the Wahabis, the Islam of aristocracy, the Islam of Abu Yusef, the Islam of the court mullas, and, in a word, Americanized Islam.

The speaker continued: In addition to all the crimes it has committed all over the world, America has blockaded Iran's investments. As the exalted leader said, America has gone to Europe with hat in hand and is pleading with the European governments not to sign important economic contracts with Iran. Every day it winds up the sheikhs in the area to sing their evil song about the three Iranian islands.

Continuing, Qomi noted: We must always have the belief that America is still pursuing the strategy of overthrowing our government. Those with rotten and terrified ideas, whose ideas have always harmed and damaged this country, who have naively not accepted American enmity, who consider the revolution to be the main one to blame, who have announced that it was our provocation that led to America's anger, and who have worked and are working to normalize relations with America must realize that the great architect of the revolution said: Don't these people who say we must compromise realize that if we compromise we will be crushed? The exalted leader of the revolution also said: The power of our nation has overcome imperialism, and we have no need to negotiate with America.

The deputy from Varamin then expressed regret at the statement by the chief of the Physical Training Organization concerning participation in the Atlanta Olympics. He said: This hasty and improper statement definitely shows an incorrect understanding of the political conditions between Iran and America. The exalted families of the martyrs and others expect the chief of this kind of organization not to give America a green light in these circumstances. It is quite naive to think that culture, economics, and politics are separate from sports.

Elsewhere in his talk he said: Is it right that last year the volume of Iran's economic exchanges with America was significant and that we had extensive commercial ties? Is it right for the American Aramco company to come into the free trade zone to sign an oil contract?

'Ali Ya'qubi, Deputy From Bahar And Kabudar Ahang

After 16 years, world imperialism still does not understand our nation. It is still trying to show its power through military maneuvers in the Persian Gulf.

The final preagenda speaker was Ya'qubi, deputy from Bahar and Kabudar Ahang. During his talk he discussed 13 Aban. He said: On 13 Aban 1358 [4 November 1979] the American spy nest was occupied at the capable hands of the Muslim Students Following the Imam's Line, and our nation, following the great architect of the Islamic revolution, His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him), reduced America's flimsy power to nothing. It showed that America is a paper tiger and can't do a damn thing.

He added: After 16 years, world imperialism still does not understand our nation. It is still trying to show its power through military maneuvers in the Persian Gulf, but it is a useless idea. Just as the exalted leader of the

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Islamic revolution said, the great nation of Iran is prepared to use full force and a steel fist to make any aggressor regret his behavior.

The speaker explained that America is seeking to portray Israel as a peace-loving nation. The reactionary Arab leaders, with the dance they are doing to please America, have in practice betrayed their people. He said: The nations must separate themselves from these prostituting leaders and not permit this degrading compromise to take place in their name.

Continuing, Ya'qubi added: America's domestic agents must realize that they, like their bosses, are detested and rejected by the people of Iran and that they have no base among the people.

The deputy from Bahar and Kabudar Ahang explained: Among America's domestic agents are people who, despite the exalted leader's clear positions against America, and despite the fact that he has drawn the red line of Islamic revolution through negotiations with America, are still talking with absolute boldness about compromising with the Great Satan.

Ya'qubi said that another of America's domestic strongholds is the economic saboteurs, the gold-hoarding capitalists and the hoarders. He added: The appearance of these economic terrorists is one of the great plagues of the revolution. They have attacked the system's main wealth, meaning the people, and they are sucking their blood like leeches. The legislative and judicial powers must identify this Mafia-like network and dry up its roots.

Ya'qubi mentioned the fact that the Law to Punish Economic Troublemakers was passed in the year 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991]. According to the law, economic troublemakers are sentenced to five-10 years in prison and execution as corrupt people on the earth. He said: Unfortunately since the year 1369 no attention has been paid to this law. It is hoped that using the law and with public support and the emphasis from the exalted leader and the president of the republic on fighting selling at high prices, the economic troublemakers will have no further room to do their marauding.

At the end of his speech the speaker asked the minister of oil and the minister of industries to explain the project to provide gas service in the city of Lalehjin and the project to build a potato conversion factory in the municipality of Bahar.

Mohsen Rasi, Deputy From Mian-e Doab

We must develop the research ability in the universities and create an atmosphere of confidence and trust for knowledge and research.

Speaking as another preagenda speaker, Rasi emphasized the importance of 13 Aban. He said: We deputies participate side-by-side and shout along with the various classes of people in the demonstration marches. It is clear, as history has shown, that the power of aware high school and university students in creating this national epic so terrified world imperialism led by criminal America and so shook its image that it took away its political will and its ability to make decisions, and our national pride and immortality were sung into history.

He said that national development depends on manpower development. He added: If our educational system were sound and fruitful and if our students made effective and desirable use of proper and constructive teaching, it could be expected that the problems with development would be solved one after the other and that the goals of economic, social, and cultural development would be achieved.

He continued: The dear university students must realize that the presentation of guild demands must be done with logical and revolutionary methods and with social awareness and feeling. Actions must not be begun that lead to the creation of acute political and social crises and are in conflict with national interests and social rights. The issue must be raised and the subject must be announced with proper understanding of the government's circumstances and with a correct understanding and a reasonable analysis of the existing situation.

Today the exalted leader protects the basic principles of the Islamic revolution, along with the rest of the late Imam's legacy. He guards the high values of the Islamic revolution with awareness and wisdom. He has mentioned to the Majles the problems that you dear students have, and he has emphatically asked the Majles to take basic measures to reduce your problems. University students must believe in the reality that with unity and coordination they can perpetuate the relentless struggle against America, and that they can be victorious.

The deputy from Mian-e Do Ab said: Let us get society moving in the direction of becoming knowledgeable. Let us realize that today's world is a world of specialization. Faith and piety are necessary and irreducible for every specialist. We must develop research ability in the universities and create an atmosphere of confidence and trust for knowledge, research, and the exchange of ideas. Let us not think superficially and in terms of slogans.

He then praised the government's firm determination to fight selling at high prices. He noted: Although this hopeful action has begun late, the free and aware people of Iran have struggled hard under this pressure. This time the government has set out to place at the top of its organized policies the fight with the devil of high prices, which is really the mother of economic corruption. The reality must be accepted that disorder, temporary planning, and hasty decisions have made life hard and unbearable for most of the deprived and oppressed people, while some people, without suffering, have become wealthy. At the end of his speech, he cited as factors in the inflation in society the volume of currency in circulation, the fact that the growth in production is

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not appropriate for the money supply, and investment coming too late or too soon.

Legislation

The only item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the first consultation of the Health and Environment Commission concerning the Motion to Append a Note to Paragraph 1 Article 83 of the Social Security Law. After debate and study the general form was put to a vote and approved.

The Health Commission voted to reject the motion. The expert from the Health Commission discussed the reasons for rejecting the motion. He said: This motion was rejected and was not approved by the commission because it carried a financial burden and was in conflict with Article 75 of the Constitution.

The deputies who supported the aforementioned motion spoke. They said: Because insurance takes enormous amounts of money from the people, the money must be paid in some way when necessary.

The motion's opponents also discussed the reasons the motion carries a financial burden.

Based on this motion, whose second consultation will be brought to the open Majles after expert work is done by the Health Commission: "The wives of deceased insured individuals, who have remarried (permanent marriage) and their second husband dies and they do not have an adequate Social Security income, pension payments to them will be resumed."

Likewise in this session Dr. Rowhani announced that on Sunday of next week the Majles will begin discussing the second consultation of the Second Five-Year Development Plan bill.

It is expected that consideration of the details of the Second Five-Year Plan Bill will continue for four or five days.

7 Nov 94

95LA0051A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 8 Nov 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday morning and afternoon chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri and immediately took up its agenda. It continued consideration of the second consultation of the nation's Second Five-Year Plan Bill, and several notes were approved.

We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the details of the proceedings.

Legislation

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was consideration of the details of the Second Five-Year Plan Bill, several notes of which were discussed and studied by the deputies.

Note 13: To compensate for the losses in the war-stricken areas during the imposed war, and for the purpose of rebuilding the nation's war-stricken areas, the government is required, in addition to the usual national and province credits, to allocate the credits needed to make up for the losses to the public in urban and rural areas, including losses to residential and service units, agriculture, animal husbandry, industry; and to carrying out projects in social, infrastructure, and production affairs, especially water and soil. These credits will be allocated giving priority to those who have sacrificed, in such a way that during the first three years of the Plan the special responsibility of the reconstruction staff in the aforementioned areas ends.

Note 14:

A: During the Second Five-Year Plan, in order to prevent damage and to provide aid, reconstruction, and new construction in areas damaged by unexpected disasters, the government is required to provide the necessary credits to the National Unexpected Disasters Staff. These credits are to be recommended by the Ministry of the Interior, confirmed by the Plan and Budget Organization, and approved by the Council of Ministers, and they are to be distributed among the damaged provinces for allocation by the province disaster staffs to the relevant projects. Of the above credits, 20 percent will be spent to study vulnerability in order to reduce the effects of natural disasters and to carry out projects to prevent unexpected disasters such as floods, earthquakes, drought, fires, hurricanes, and rising seas.

B: Using interest-free loans from the banking system, or, if these are insufficient, using other credit from the banking system, the Ministry of the Interior may grant loans in the amounts needed to the owners of damaged residential, commercial, industrial, mining, and agricultural units in the aforementioned areas. The difference between the profits and the fees for banking contributions [as published] will be provided in the budget bills for future years. The government is required to guarantee repayment of the contributions granted by the banking system as provided in this paragraph.

[Note 15 not published]

Note 16: Each year during the Five-Year Plan the government is required to give the relevant organizations the difference between the cost of treating health insurance beneficiaries after deducting the per-capita insurance premiums and the amounts they themselves paid as government per-capita fees, in accordance with the regulations in the Universal Insurance Law.

Note 17: The Ministry of Education and Training is required to establish a reserve fund for teachers. Each month teachers may deposit a maximum of 5 percent of their wages and benefits into the fund account.

Each year the government is required to deposit an amount matching the above figure, to be provided for

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this purpose in the annual budget. The profits earned from the loans provided by the teachers will be paid to them when they are retired, unable to work, or are bought out. If they die, these funds will be returned to their heirs.

Several proposals were made with regard to Note 17, one of which was approved by the deputies.

In one proposal, Nobovati called for the deletion of Note 17, which was not approved and was rejected.

It is necessary to mention that the government was in favor of this proposal and called for the note's deletion, because the note creates new organizations.

Likewise, the Education and Training Commission called for the replacement of Note 17, and this proposal also failed to pass.

Finally, the recommendation from one of the deputies that the phrase "each year the government is required to deposit an amount matching the above figure, to be provided for this purpose in the annual budget" be substituted for "each year an amount matching part of the above amount which ..." was approved by the Majles.

Note 18:

A: In order to provide the desired consumption models in the areas of energy, food, drugs, clothing, transportation, housing, water, and other things; to promote the culture of using domestic products; to fight extravagance and dissipation; to spread and promote the culture of work, production, and simple living that is appropriate for the resources and values of Islamic society, a Supreme Consumption Model Council will be formed consisting of:

1. The president of the republic (or the first vice president of the republic) as chief of the council.
2. The minister of commerce.
3. The minister of economic and financial affairs.
4. The minister of culture and Islamic guidance.
5. The minister of industries.
6. The minister of justice.
7. The chief of the Plan and Budget Organization.
8. The chief of the Voice and Vision Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
9. The relevant minister, according to the case, to be designated and invited by the chief of the council.
10. Two Majles deputies elected by the Majles, acting as observers.

B: The aforementioned council is required to take the necessary steps with regard to the following issues.

1. Try to reduce demand for imported and unnecessary consumer goods, and prevent the promotion of such goods.
2. Spread the culture of coping and simple living and fighting ostentation, extravagance, and dissipation.
3. Plan for guiding and adjusting demand and present the necessary recommendations and projects to the relevant authorities.
4. Present acceptable models of consumption that are appropriate for the resources and values of Islamic society.
5. Provide constant supervision and study of the proper implementation of the approved models, and take the measures necessary for their implementation.
6. Prepare propaganda, guidance, and educational programs, and promote and publish them through the public media and text books.

J: The following are required to provide the necessary means to implement the neasures enacted by the aforementioned council: the government and all government companies, public institutions, foundations, organizations, military and police forces, municipalities, banks, and companies whose names must be mentioned according to the law, including the Voice and Vision Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iran National Oil Company, and other companies affiliated with and subject to the Iran National Oil Company, the Iran National Gas Company, the Iran Petrochemical Company, and other companies affiliated with and newly-constructed by Iran Industries, the National Iranian Industries Development Organization, and other companies affiliated with and subject to them, the Water and Sewage Company and the centers for the procurement and distribution of goods.

D: The government is required to provide the financial and spiritual support to encourage and persuade all real persons and legal entities to adhere to the consumption models.

Proposal To Delete Note 19

A number of deputies sought to delete Note 19, which discusses price increases for oil, water, electrical power, telephone service, and gas.

Rasuli-Nezhad, Author of Proposal

Discussing this proposal, Rasuli-Nezhad said: In the first consultation when we voted to approve the general form of the Five-Year Plan, there was no general movement to fight high prices. I think approving this note will put cold water on the fire that is killing the hoarders. If we say we are increasing the prices for oil, electrical power and water, they will conclude that the government will increase the prices for other goods, and in reality this will cause a general and comprehensive public movement to be questioned.

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He then said: In today's morning and evening newspapers, the headlines said the Majles will decide about price increases. Along with these headlines were reports about the fight against selling at high prices. Therefore, under these circumstances, this measure will slow and weaken the fight against selling at high prices. Instead of making these items more expensive, let us reduce the expense and waste in government organizations.

Akrami, Opposing

Speaking in opposition to the deletion of Note 19, Akrami said: We cannot oppose the general goal, because in the first consultation we approved the general policy. What exists today as a fight against selling at high prices is a confrontation against extortion, hoarding, and unrealistic price increases. What the Majles wants to do, however, is to increase the price of gasoline, which is not a realistic price. This is not a price increase.

Movahedi-Savoji, Supporting

Speaking in support of the deletion of the note, Movahedi-Savoji said: What is the need for us to get involved in these issues? The Ministry of Energy has already shut down most of the producing and industrial factories with its high tariffs. This issue will end in the name of the deputies and the Majles, and the people and society will say: The Majles has approved the price increases, and the government will blame it on the Majles. Since it is this way, the Majles should not get involved in these issues.

Combined Commission Expert

Nowbakht, expert from the Combined Commission, said concerning this proposal: This proposal carries three messages (1) there should be price increases based on the approval of the first consultation, (2) regarding the message of economizing, when approving the first consultation, you required the government to put economizing at the top of its agenda, (3) the prohibition on price increases for other services. By deleting the note, we want to tell the government not to economize and also that it can increase the prices on other government service items. Is this right?

Government's View

Speaking as the government's representative, Roghani-Zanjani gave a speech opposing the deletion of Note 19. He said: It is natural that the respected Majles show a reaction to price increases. If the Majles questions economic adjustment outside the political groups to advance its political affairs, and then if the Majles is also not behind the government, what will our answer be?

He said: A distinction must be made between high prices and selling at high prices, and we must not confuse the two. Some people think the policy of economic adjustment has failed, and they were also waiting for this policy of economic adjustment to fail to the extent that they could question the government's policy and performance. The government and the Combined Commission sat down together and the Commission adjusted what we gave. The degree of the adjustments resulted in reducing the government's revenues by close to 44,000 billion rials [R]. This had its effect on the budgets of the government organizations, in such a way that 300 cities were hurt in the provision of gas service.

In conclusion, he said: If we want to advance change and reform in the economic structure, this work must be done through the combined effort of the government and the Majles.

Voting Results

After the government representative's talk about deleting Note 19, a vote was taken. Of 206 votes, there were 95 in favor, 84 opposed and the rest abstained. The proposal to delete the note was not approved and was rejected.

It is necessary to mention that in the Combined Commission's proposed Note 19, the prices for gasoline, kerosene, gasoil, and furnace oil in the year 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] were R100, R20, R20, and R10 respectively.

Likewise in other paragraphs the prices for natural gas, water, electrical power, and telephone service were also increased.

Proposal To Eliminate Paragraph A Note 19 (Oil Products)

The next proposal from the deputies was the proposal to delete Paragraph A Note 19, meaning the deletion of the paragraph about increasing the prices of oil products. In discussing this proposal, Movahedi-Savoji said: Setting prices on oil products in this way is one of our duties and responsibilities.

Nikfar, deputy from Eqlid, spoke in opposition to the proposal. He said: Opposing the deletion of this paragraph is not opposition to low prices, rather is is precisely a defense of low prices. If we delete this paragraph, we will be allowing the government to increase the price of oil products such as gasoline more than R100.

Speaking in support of the proposal, Beytollah Ja'fari said: Last year the Majles approved a most urgent motion in which we prohibited price increases, and the government promised not to increase prices. We threw out the baby with the bath water, however. We used to sell sugar cubes to the people at R27 per kilogram. It went up to 250 tumans, and then we distributed it with ration coupons at 120 tumans. We did the same thing with sugar and cooking oil. The financial ability of the people right now is not such that we can increase the price of everything 100 percent. When gasoline goes up 100 percent, all goods will become expensive. The government must prescribe making do to itself, and it must eliminate unnecessary expenses.

After a talk by the deputy from Urmia, Dr. Hasan Rowhani, deputy speaker of the Majles, gave a speech

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defending the Majles. He said: The report from the Combined Commission is already before us, and in the first consultation the Majles approved price increases for oil products. This is not a question of the Majles and the government, we are all part of one government. If you consider it expedient to increase prices, vote for it, and if you do not, do not carry the debate to the point where the people think the Majles has a difference with the government. My comments are intended to defend the Majles. The issue is high prices, not selling at high prices. The struggle that has begun today is a struggle against selling at high prices and extortion. We are now giving away oil.

After Dr. Rowhani's speech, Movahedi-Savoji announced: You must declare your neutrality, and the speaker of the Majles must not deal with proposals this way.

Nowbakht, expert from the Combined Commission, said concerning this proposal: To make investments so that $72 million in oil will be exported, the government wants to increase these figures. The government does not consider this increase to be selling at high prices, where collecting the taxes on oil products is concerned. It believes that the price of gasoline, in view of the fact that the base price in the Persian Gulf is 27 tumans and the figure under discussion is 5 tumans, amounts to a significant subsidy. To make up for the 200,000-barrel drop in production, the government must produce an extra 420,000 barrels, and this requires investment.

Aqazadeh, minister of oil, said in connection with this: All the solutions and proposals from the deputies lead to price increases. If you vote for the deletion of Paragraph A and say that the government must not increase prices, the entire Five-Year Plan will be impossible to implement. You have required me to give the government $72.5 billion in oil revenues, so the plan can be implemented. Where am I going to get these revenues?

He then said: You must realize that it costs the government 4 tumans to ship oil products from Bandar 'Abbas to Urmia. Therefore, how can the price of these products remain fixed? Our problem is that all the requirements you have made have come to us, and this note is the bane of our lives. You said gas service must be provided to 100 new cities, and 50 cities must also be completed. If this paragraph is deleted, it will prevent gas delivery and its completion to these cities.

After Mr. Aqazadeh's talk about deleting Paragraph A, a vote was taken, and of 190 votes there were 59 votes in favor and 113 votes in opposition, with the rest abstaining. Thus this proposal was not approved and was rejected.

Proposal to Eliminate Paragraph A and Agreement to Increase Energy Prices

The Oil Commission made another proposal on Note 19, which was to delete the increase in oil product prices in Paragraph A and to keep in place the increase in energy consumption prices. After discussion and study by the deputies this proposal was put to a vote, and out of 189 votes there were 64 in favor and 94 opposed, the rest abstaining. Thus the aforementioned proposal was not approved.

Continued consideration of the notes of the Second Five-Year Plan was postponed to the next session.

8 Nov 94

95LA0052A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 9 Nov 94 p 6

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday and continued discussing the notes in the Second Five-Year Development Plan. As the discussions and studies continued, Note 19, which concerns increasing prices on oil and gas products, was finally put to a vote after various proposals were rejected.

Note 19

After the proposal to delete Note 19 failed to pass, another proposal was presented.

The other proposal was that 4,200 billion rials [R] be invested from this note's revenues to develop and improve the nation's railroad network.

In discussing the proposal, Mr. Bani-Hashemi said: If we vote to make oil products expensive, it is obligatory that the revenues be invested in this very industry.

Speaking in support, Mr. Nowruzi said: The cheapest transportation in the world is water transport, and we do not have that. Railroads are the cheapest and most reliable investment for moving goods and passengers from place to place. At this time 94 percent [as published] of the nation's shipping is done by automobile, and it is not this way anywhere else in the world.

This proposal was also put to a vote and rejected.

Proposal To Delete "Increase the Price of Gas"

In discussing the proposal regarding Paragraph B Note 19, Mr. Movahedi-Savoji said: There are two problems with this paragraph. One is that every year during the Five-Year Plan a 20 percent price increase in the gas rate is planned, and in five years it will be 100 percent more expensive. There is no guarantee that if you pass this paragraph the Gas Company and the Ministry of Oil will not make their own increases in these last few months.

Continuing, Mr. Rasuli-Nezhad spoke in favor of deletion. He said: What we are talking about is making prices realistic. What about the public's incomes? Just this morning I heard on the news that the worker wage indicator increased 20 percent. It is not right that we put pressure on the people in the name of adjustment.

Then the expert from the Combined Commission said: Concerning gas, it is based on the price for the year 1373

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[21 March 1994-20 March 1995]. Based on the current consumer divisions, 50 percent of gas consumers are families. Families also pay up to R10 for 400 cubic meters of gas. If we consider the future price of gas to be zero and consider only the price of shipping it, the delivered price will be R75 for families, R60 for power plants, and R65 for industries.

Then the minister of oil said: In the Second Five-Year Plan at least 85 cities will be connected to the gas delivery network. Work is already being done on more than 40 cities. If resources are procured from the Gas Company, we will be able to expand the gas delivery network.

Then a vote was taken and the vote to delete did not pass.

Proposal to Delete Paragraph J (Increasing Tariffs on Water and Electrical Power)

The next proposal was to delete Paragraph J Note 19. This paragraph has to do with increasing the tariffs on water and electrical power.

Mr. Movahedi-Savoji was one of the ones making the proposal. He said:

The prices of oil products were previously changed. Water and electrical power have become more expensive every year. They are meeting their current expenses based on these high prices, and they also have a surplus for investment. The Ministry of Energy is saying it wants to develop. It wants to get the money for development from the people. The respected government, including the Ministry and the Telephone Company, is engaging in economic intensification instead of economic adjustment. Water and electrical power have become extremely expensive. I feel that voting for this paragraph is a violation of religious law and a great sin.

Speaking in opposition to the proposal, Mr. Dari said: Water is national capital and one of the country's main resources. We must invest in it. It is even more sensitive than oil. During the Second Five-Year Plan we must put important dams into operation. For example, previously the people used sewage wells for household sewage, and they spent thousands of tumans. If we want to put a sewage system and network into operation, we must make huge investments. In the Second Five-Year Plan the government has provided for R36,000 billion in investments, and we reduced that to R14,000 billion, and this amount must be obtained from this source.

Mr. Khabaz, speaking in support of the proposal, said: We were unable to increase the level of the public's income, and staff workers and laborers are facing difficulties with the continuation of their lives. If we increase the costs of water and electrical power, how will they be able to pay? Increased prices for water and electrical power will have a direct effect on agriculture and health care. The average per-capita consumption of rural water is 15 cubic meters, meaning the minimum sanitation need for one person. If this person increases his consumption beyond this point, we will collect more money, but the people will not have the ability to pay it.

Speaking in opposition to the proposal, the Commission expert said: More than 96 percent of electrical power consumers are people who consume more than 500 kilowatt hours per month. The finished cost of electrical power is R80, and electrical power is now provided at R28. This is not compatible with social justice. Are we allowed to let people heat their courtyard ponds with government electrical power at R28? The basis, for both hot and cold climates, is the same last year's budget. With regard to water, for someone who uses 45 cubic meters per month, a 30-percent increase in the figure is not significant. For 45 cubic meters the cost is 200 to 300 tumans. A 30-percent increase in that is not such a great amount. Each cubic meter of water costs us more than 40 tumans, yet we are selling it for 7 tumans. We must not give away the rights of indigent people to those who consume excessively.

The minister of energy discussed rejecting this proposal. He said: There was much discussion in the Combined Commission concerning increasing the prices of water and electrical power in the country. The price of our electrical power is much higher than what we pay. In Paragraphs A and B in the Five-Year Plan approved by the Majles, the prices of oil, oil products, and gas increase. And the biggest consumer of these items is the Ministry of Energy and the power plants. How is it that the original Article 1 increases the price of electrical power, yet the price of electrical power remains fixed, and this fixed price actually means an annual decrease, which will put us in a situation from which we cannot recover in the next few years?

After remarks by the government's representative a vote was taken and the deletion of Paragraph J did not pass.

Proposal to Delete Increased Electrical Power Rate

Another proposal was to delete the phrase "increase the price of electrical power," on which Rasuli-Nezhad spoke as author of the proposal. He said: High prices and price increases are being imposed on the people and are leading to more high costs. They are saying that prices must be realistic. On what basis must prices be realistic?

After remarks by opponents and supporters, a vote was taken and the proposal to delete the phrase did not pass.

Hashem Rahbari spoke in opposition to this proposal. He said: The price the farmer pays for electrical power is only R2.5. Agriculture is exempt from taxes for water. We have announced guaranteed prices on some agricultural items. All these supports have been given to agriculture. Why should we subsidize the citrus, pistachio, and saffron orchards? Why do you want to subsidize some of these sectors, which are not necessary for the country, out of the pockets of the people?

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Speaking in support of the proposal, Morteza Shayesteh said: The price of the farmer's tractor fuel has multiplied several times over. What guaranteed money are you talking about? What warehouse, what cold storage facility? Where have you bought potatoes, onions, and tomatoes at the guaranteed price? How many saffron and pistachio orchards are there? The electrical power bill for this farmer's well is somewhere around 481,000 tumans. The farmers must be valued.

Nowbakht, the Commission expert, spoke concerning this. He said: The tariff on agricultural electrical power is R2.5 per kilowatt. If you add 20 percent to that, something like 10 shahis will be added. In general this has no effect. If you delete this amount, it will put pressure on industry and in other places.

The minister of energy also discussed this. He said: If one farmer pays us for what he uses, it is enough, but it is not this way. The amount for fuel is much more than that for electrical power. I believe that lowering the prices for water and electrical power for farmers will hurt the agricultural sector. After the minister of energy discussed this proposal, a vote was taken. Of 185 votes there were 127 votes in favor and 32 votes opposed, with the rest abstaining. Thus it was approved.

Deleting the 15-Percent Increase in Price of Household Drinking Water

Another proposal presented by a number of deputies was to replace the price in Paragraph "J" as follows: "Monthly consumption of household drinking water up to 22.5 cubic meters, based on the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995]." Then this proposal was put to a vote, and of 185 votes 96 voted in favor and 49 voted against, and the proposal passed.

It is worth mentioning that the measure approved by the Commission said: "Monthly consumption up to 22.5 cubic meters is increased 15 percent compared to the previous year based on the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995]." That is, in the new proposal the 15-percent increase stipulation was eliminated.

Exempting Education and Training from Payment of Service Line Fee

The Education and Training Commission proposed appending a paragraph to Paragraph J Note 19, as follows: Service lines, electrical power, telephone service (single line), and gas for units affiliated with the Ministry of Education and Training are to be installed during the Second Five-Year Plan without collecting the service line and concession fees.

Parviz Siqali said concerning this proposal: During the First Five-Year Plan schools were built in the northern part of the country for which the School New Construction and Equipment Organization was not able to properly pay the gas and electrical power service line fees, or could do so only with difficulty, and this amount of development credit for the Ministry of Education and Training does not answer the need. Then Bahonar and No'i spoke in opposition and in favor of the proposal. Then the expert from the Combined Commission spoke concerning this proposal. He said: This is not the place for this proposal. This proposal will only create problems for the educational units, and it is possible that it will bring their work to a halt.

Roghani-Zanjani said: The government already spends 10 to 15 million tumans for an educational unit, and it has no problem paying 100,000 to 150,000 tumans for a service line fee. You are merely reducing the budget for communications and energy, which the government wants to expand.

After these views were expressed, the proposal was put to a vote. Of 195 votes, it was approved with 103 in favor and 55 opposed.

The final proposal from the Majles deputies yesterday afternoon was with regard to the Industries and Mines Commission, recommending an increase of $900 million in the crude oil revenue ceiling for the development projects in the Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

Nowruzadeh discussed this proposal, and after talks by supporters and opponents, the minister of roads and transportation discussed the proposal. He said: They made our share of the development credits 8 percent in the Second Five-Year Plan, while it was 14 percent in the First Five-Year Plan. It is therefore unfair for us to cut it in half. God willing, if our proposed ceiling is achieved, we will complete half of the projects being implemented in the Second Five-Year Plan. We cannot build a petrochemicals plant in the city of Arak without building or expanding its road.

Then the proposal was put to a vote and approved.

The Majles deferred further consideration of Note 19, which has most of the proposals from the deputies, until the next session.

9 Nov 94

95LA0053A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
10 Nov 94 pp 5, 13

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met yesterday morning and afternoon in open session and continued its consideration of the notes to the Second Five-Year Plan. We direct your attention to the detailed proceedings.

To reduce energy consumption during the hours of peak electrical power use, the government was required to set working hours for the guilds.

To spread the culture of economizing and avoiding the waste of water and energy, the government was required to allocate some written lesson materials in the schools and universities for this task.

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The purchase of goods and services abroad is prohibited as long as it is possible to obtain them domestically.

The Central Bank was required to calculate the rials needed to make necessary purchases abroad at the floating foreign exchange rate and to provide the foreign exchange to the relevant party.

The government was required to provide the foreign exchange and rial credits to buy wheat in such a way that it makes it possible to store the wheat for at least three months.

Legislation

After considering Paragraph D Note 19, which pertains to the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, the government's recommendation was substituted for the measure approved by the Combined Commission. Proposals were received concerning the other paragraphs, which were mentioned in today's full proceedings.

Note 19:

H:The funds collected from the increases in the aforementioned tariffs in the above paragraphs have the status of taxes and must be deposited directly into the treasury.

The government is authorized to use the funds collected in each case for carrying out development projects based on the approved annual budgets, and to provided agreements describing the operations to the relevant executive organizations.

V: The government is required to take the following measures in order to economize, to make energy consumption logical, and to protect the environment:

1. The government must determine the technical characteristics and criteria concerning energy-using systems and equipment in such a way that all producers and importers of such imports will be required to adhere to these characteristics and criteria. A committee consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Oil, the Standards and Industrial Research Institute and the appropriate industrial ministry will have the responsibility for determining these technical characteristics and proposing the executive guidelines to the government.
2. The designation and implementation of the commercial profits tariffs (for imports) and taxes (for domestic products) in such a way that if the government-designated technical characteristics and criteria are not adhered to, the producers and importers of these items of equipment will be required to pay these kinds of taxes and tariffs.
3. The Ministry of Commerce must determine guild working hours for the purpose of reducing their energy consumption at peak hours of electrical power and energy consumption, and establishing social order.
4. The relevant ministries will designate a seasonal program for factories and industries in such a way that it will reduce the consumption of electrical power and energy in the months of maximum consumption.
5. The government must prepare and implement the necessary regulations to provide financial credit at preferred rates to industries and institutions for carrying out the operations that pertain to reforming the structure of energy consumption.
6. The government must allocate 0.2 percent of the revenues derived from the sale of energy carriers during the Five-Year Plan for the purpose of having the relevant ministries do the necessary research on economizing and managing of energy consumption.

Dr. 'Abbaspur proposed a replacement for Paragraph 6 Part V of Note 19.

Concerning his proposal, Dr. 'Abbaspur said: The first part of the proposal allocates 0.2 percent of the sales of energy carriers in the first part of the Five-Year Plan and increases it to 0.6 percent by the end of the Five-Year Plan. This money was to go into a fund. This fund will be managed by a committee consisting of the first vice president of the republic, the minister of energy, the minister of oil, the minister of industries, and the ministry of housing, two members of the Research Organization and two Majles deputies. Since we are talking about research, the Majles must perform its supervisory function and spend the money put into this fund to reduce consumption on technical matters.

The Commission expert discussed this matter. He said: If we make it a requirement, we can ask the government for an answer. We cannot ask a question of the committee and that committee not be answerable to the Majles.

Then the minister of oil spoke. A vote was taken, and the proposal did not pass.

7. The government must designate and determine the rules and regulations on adhering to energy consumption standards in buildings in order to avoid wasting energy and in order to organize and implement procedures that encourage this via a committee composed of representatives from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Construction, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Oil, and the Ministry of Energy.
8. The government must allocate some of the material in school and university textbooks to the subject of the importance of water and various kinds of energy and the necessity of managing their consumption, and educating society in this area through the Voice and Vision Organization and the press, for the purpose of spreading the culture of economizing and avoiding the waste and dissipation of resources.

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9. The government must prepare regulations pertaining to the formation of an energy management unit in industries and in the institutions whose consumption ability is more than 5 megawatts of electrical power or whose annual energy consumption is more than 5,000 cubic meters of oil, and the government must train the experts in these units. The training is to be done by the Ministry of Oil and the Ministry of Energy.

Z: The tariffs on consumer water and electrical power in the centers for education and training, whether government or non-government or in the educational sector, including the Voice and Vision Organization, libraries and museums, will be based on the budget for the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] and will not be increased during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Mr. Kamran said in this regard: We proposed that a special treasury account be opened for the 3 billion tumans collected from increased prices for products and be spent on various issues pertaining to the Voice and Vision Organization. The Voice and Vision Organization is especially important for improving and expanding the national network, for buying appropriate concessions to use foreign programs and other programs, in order to act as a useful university for the various audiences it reaches.

Mr. Hazrati, speaking in opposition to this proposal, said: We have understood the importance of the Voice and Vision Organization, but this is not the place, and we have already increased the prices. If there is no way to move ahead on the paragraphs we are discussing, it is because investments should be made in the country, especially with regard to oil and energy. I therefore request that you do not vote for this proposal.

Mr. Mavalizadeh spoke in support of this proposal and also discussed the cultural invasion. What have we done in this Second Five-Year Plan about the cultural sector? If we do not talk about this here, where should it be talked about? Culture is the foundation and basis of this revolution. In prohibiting satellite dishes, we have multiplied several times the responsibility of the Voice and Vision Organization. Accordingly, what credits are you going to give to this organization?

Nowbakht, the Commission expert, spoke in opposition to this proposal. He said: In its dealings with various issues, the Combined Commission has tried to take a comprehensive view and to study the views of all the commissions. The government proposed 63 billion tumans for the development of the Voice and Vision Organization, while we in the Combined Commission allocated 84 billion tumans to the Voice and Vision Organization. We have seen to the matter adequately.

The government representative also spoke in opposition to the proposal. The Majles has adequately seen to the needs of the Voice and Vision Organization, and we agree that it is necessary to reinforce the Voice and Vision Organization. Let us permit the Voice and Vision Organization to be helped in its own proper way, without causing the destruction of another sector. A vote was taken on this proposal, and it did not pass.

H: The Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone are required, as of the beginning of the year 1373 [21 March 1995], to design the billing statements for electrical power, water, telephone, and gas service customers in such a way that customers will be able easily to calculate on the statements the amounts payable for their level of consumption.

T: To implement policies to economize and guide agricultural water consumers to desirable, reasonable, and efficient utilization of the nation's water resources, the Ministry of Energy is required to take the necessary executive and economic measures to deliver water in volume to these kinds of consumers for the irrigation networks, deep wells, semi-deep wells based on the model for the best consumption of agricultural water.

Y: Throughout the years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the government is required, in writing the nation's annual budgets, to act in such a way that the growth in credits for the water sector is not less than the average growth of all the development credits in the other sectors.

K: Authorization is given to allocate all of the special profits on the performance in the annual budgets of the regional electrical power companies, the Tavanir Company, the Iran Electricity Organization, the Water Organization, and the Khuzestan Electrical Power Company, with the approval of the general assemblies of the aforementioned companies, for investments in projects for the aforementioned companies. These investments will be for the purpose of expediting and facilitating the implementation of infrastructure projects and programs for the production and transfer of energy.

L: The tariffs mentioned in the previous paragraphs are the only funds that may be taken from customers and consumers of the goods and services provided.

The collection of any other funds of any kind, either in fixed or variable form, is prohibited.

A one-time sum will be collected as a service line and installation fee from subscribers for water, sewage, electrical power, gas, and telephone service at the time the subscription is accepted. The amount of the service line and subscription fee will be based on the legal rates set in the month of Shahrivar 1373 [23 August-22 September 1994]. (Authorization is given, apart from the telephone concession fee, which will not increase, to increase the service line and installation fee a maximum of 10 percent per year during the Second Five-Year Plan, if approved by the Economic Council)

The collection of any fee other than the above amount for establishing a subscription and providing services for becoming a subscriber, in any form, is prohibited.

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M: The executive guidelines for this note will be prepared by the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Construction Jihad, and the Plan and Budget Organization, and it will be approved by the Council of Ministers. The guidelines will stipulate reasonable water consumption levels for each product in each of the nation's regions.

Proposal to Delete the 10 Percent Increase for Subscribers to Water, Electrical Power, Gas, and Telephone Service

Engineer Yusefpur proposed the deletion of the paragraph below item "L," according to which the 10-percent increase will be deleted for subscribers to water, electrical power, telephone, and gas service.

Yusefpur said concerning this: We want to increase the service line fee every year by 10 percent. The housing sector has already stagnated in our country. If an individual wants to build a 75-meter house, he will have to pay 200,000 to 300,000 tumans for a water service line fee and 300,000 tumans for a gas service line fee, and similar fees for electrical power and other services. There will be nothing left from the maximum loan of 1 million to be given to government staff workers. We must not vote for this 10 percent they want to add each year to the service line and installation fee.

Dr. Sadiqi spoke in opposition. He said: Dr Yusefpur's proposal is dangerous. Water and sewage must stand on their own. If that is deleted, there will truly be a disaster, and we will have problems everywhere. Where will we get the money if we delete the 10 percent for them? They do not use a government budget. We ourselves said they must be self-sufficient. How will water be delivered to the cities?

Ahmad Nateq-Nuri spoke in support of deleting the proposal and in opposition to the views of Dr. Sadiqi. He said: Everything has become expensive in the Majles. You have increased the prices of everything. Dr. Sadiqi says it is a disaster, but for the people who have no income and upon whom everything is being imposed, it is a disaster. It is a disaster that we impose high prices on society every year.

After the government's representative discussed the deletion proposal, a vote was taken. Of 191 votes taken, there were 66 in favor and 68 opposed. Therefore the proposal passed.

Supplement to Note 19

To encourage the people to install sewage service lines at residential sites, throughout the Second Five-Year Plan each year the banks will allocate banking credits with minimum fees to be paid to applicants who will be directed to the province water and sewage companies. The water and sewage companies will determine the principal of the loans, and each year money will be provided in the Budget Law to make up the difference in the banking fee.

Supplement to Note 19

Another proposal on Note 19 came from Mr 'Abbasi, who proposed: "The government is required to provide gas service to the rural areas in the hot provinces, and gas service lines to the cold cities and their affiliated rural areas within a five-mile radius. The government must do this no later than the end of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, with priority to the revenues given in this note and other development credits for the relevant organizations."

This proposal was put to a vote, and of 185 votes, there were 96 votes opposed, 56 in favor and 9 abstentions. The proposal was thus rejected.

Note 20

To make up for the losses in the cities located in the areas whose final drinking water cost is more than twice the national average, authorization is given, as designated by the Ministry of Energy, to collect every year a maximum of 10 percent of the revenue from the water price in the cities with populations greater than 300,000, where the government has made investments in drinking water projects in the past. This money will be deposited in a separate Ministry of Energy account to be spent making up for the losses in the aforementioned cities.

A report on the performance under this note will be submitted annually to the relevant Majles commissions.

12 Nov 94

95LA0054A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
13 Nov 94 pp 12, 6

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday morning and afternoon and continued its consideration of the notes in the Second Five-Year Plan. We direct your attention to the proposals and legislation.

Note 22:

In continued consideration of the notes in the Second Five-Year Plan, additional paragraphs from Note 22 were approved.

L: The government is required to provide the foreign exchange and rial credits to buy wheat in such a way that it will be possible to store it for at least three months during each year.

M: All the ministries, institutions, companies, and bodies mentioned in Paragraph D of this note, as well as all importers, consultants, and contractors who make use of the public resources in the government's budget, are required to buy the goods and services they need domestically in competitive bidding, with an announcement of the requirements, and to pay in rials to the extent possible. The purchase of goods and services abroad by the above groups is prohibited as long as it is possible to obtain them domestically (whether produced or

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imported). Exceptions must be approved by the Council of Ministers. The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran is required to calculate the rials needed for the purchases that must be made abroad at the floating foreign exchange rate, and to provide the rials to the relevant party.

N: The relevant executive organizations are authorized, within the framework of the credits in this law and while adhering to the regulations and to Paragraph J in this note, to use reciprocal sales and executive project procedures up to a limit of $6.5 billion.

1. The projects in the Ministry of Oil (South Pars Gas Field Development, Dalan Gas Field Development, Kangan [Soleyman Field], the Project to Collect the Accompanying Gases in the Baghestan Field, the Project to Collect the Accompanying Gases and Inject them in the Rud Field, the Project to Build the 'Alavieh Liquid Gas Refinery, the Project to Develop the Sorush Ocean Oil Fields, the Project to Develop the Balal Ocean Oil Fields, the Project to Develop the Siri Ocean Oil Fields, the Project to Build the Tehran Gas and Liquid Factories, the Project to Build a Liquid Gas Refinery in Lavan, the Project to Increase the Capacity at the Shiraz Refinery to 20,000 Barrels Per Day).

2.The projects in the Ministry of Roads and Transportation (Project to Develop the International Imam Khomeyni [peace be upon him] Airport, the Air Traffic Control Network, the Construction of 2,000 Kilometers of Railroads in the Country)

3. The Projects in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Khorasan Steel, Azerbaijan Steel, the Anguran Zinc Production Complex, **neflin sinit and Sungun Copper?**)

4. The Projects in the Ministry of the Construction Jihad (Obtaining Fish Powder by Catching Lantern Fish in the Sea of Oman and up to a ceiling of $3.5 billion for **fanias?** executive commitments)

1. Projects in the Ministry of Energy ((1) constructing compound cycle power plants (2) constructing the Karun Dam (3) constructing the Karun Running Water Dam (4) constructing the Karkheh Dam, constructing the Gavishan Dam)

2. Projects in the Ministry of Industries (producing heavy electronic machinery; producing heavy diesel motors; producing heavy equipment, foundry work, and forging heavy parts; producing machinery to change the shape of metals; rebuilding the Arak forging plant and Iron foundry, Persian Gulf ship building)

3. Projects in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Construction Jihad (seven sugar cane development projects, agricultural and animal husbandry conversion industries)

4. Projects in the Ministry of Roads and Transportation (improving the Tehran-Mashhad railroad) will be implemented.

1. The government is required, to carry out these development projects, including the projects mentioned in this note, by means of the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Roads and Transport, the Ministry of Mines and Metals, the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Construction Jihad, the Ministry of Energy, and others. The signing of contracts with foreign companies and contractors must be done in such a way that the foreign companies are required to transfer the technical knowledge and to train manpower. In the buying of machinery and equipment, attention must be given to using the nation's domestic capabilities in the designing, engineering, implementation, construction, and installation of equipment and machinery, either through participation with Iranian companies or turning work over to them.

Within three months of the date of this law's enactment, the Economic Council will stipulate the share of the manufacture of equipment, production of goods, and implementation of projects to be done by domestic companies and contractors and will convey this to the Plan and Budget Organization for inclusion in letters of agreement on projects, and to the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran so that this issue will be observed when credit accounts are opened.

2. The repayment period must be determined in light of the conditions given in Paragraph J of this note. The repayment of investment costs for production projects in the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Mines and Metals and the Ministry of Industries, will be taken out of revenues from the export of their produced goods.

3. Export guarantees will be obtained by the relevant foreign companies and will be honored.

4. Production projects to produce intermediate goods for strategic and capital goods needed by the country, or to meet the need for intermediate goods for production, will be given preferential treatment.

5. All the executive organizations, including the Iran National Oil Company, the Iran National Gas Company and the National Petrochemicals Company, are required, before signing a contract that will make use of foreign financial means and the projects given in this note, to obtain the agreement of the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs by submitting the technical and economic justifications, and they must exchange a letter of agreement with the Plan and Budget Organization.

6. The continued implementation of the sugar cane development projects and their associated industries (given in Paragraph H Note 29 of the First Five-Year Plan Law and in its subsequent amendments) will be done with the following qualifications:

The foreign exchange commitments will be authorized initially with the first seven units, and after they are completed the remaining three units will be carried out.

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Public participation will be obtained to the extent possible in agricultural affairs, in the operation of sugarcane factories, and in obtaining the needed land.

7. The Ministry of Construction Jihad, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Industries may make use of the credit facilities given in this note for conversion industries, completion industries, agriculture, and animal husbandry if 90 percent of the projects are carried out by the private and cooperative sectors.

S: The Ministry of Oil and all its affiliated organizations and companies, as well as all the companies and institutions given in Articles 4 and 5 of the Public Accounting Law, all the importers who make use of funds from the public budget and the exporters, and executive organizations subject to this note are required to conduct all foreign exchange transactions and operations arising from the export and import of goods and services, including their receipts and payments, exclusively through the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran or through the authorized banks designated by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Exceptions will be designated by the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A: The repayment of commitments and the creation of new commitments within the limits set in Paragraph J of this note will be done with the continuation of previous commitments in the framework of the annual budget laws.

The organization of rial repayments on foreign commitments will be made solely through the annual budget laws, and the use of other procedures, including the creation of reserve accounts on commitments, is prohibited for this matter.

Proposal to Increase Credit Ceiling

With regard to Paragraph N a proposal was received to increase the credit ceiling from $3.5 billion to $4.9 billion.

Beytollah Ja'fari, Opposition

Speaking in opposition, he said: Any time our borrowing increases, we cannot grow and develop. We have about $33 billion in commitments. With roughly an $11 billion foreign exchange budget we must repay several billion dollars in commitments. We must therefore oppose this proposal which increases our commitments. This proposal raises the ceiling on borrowing.

Nikfar, Supporting

He said: We gave the government $25 billion in authorizations to make new commitments. We do not want to increase this figure in any way. We came and said that if the government wants to make a commitment, we will permit it in order to make investments through it.

Combined Commission's View

The Commission expert gave his view: Some of these commitments are inevitable. They exist for basic goods, drugs, and other goods. We authorized the m, government, in accordance with tables we presented. We announced that it should go and make commitments in accordance with these projects. We believe that a high capacity does not exist in the country other what is given in our aforementioned tables.

Government's View

Roghani-Zanjani spoke as the government's representative. He said: Some projects are in various phases of the contracts. They have completed their work and are waiting to obtain foreign exchange. If the needed foreign exchange is not obtained, the work will be suspended. Though the building has been built, the machinery is in the process of being imported, and if the foreign exchange is not obtained, these projects will stop. It is not enough for the government that the Commission has specified foreign exchange projects; this must be increased. Therefore the government supports this proposal.

Then the proposal on Paragraph N, to increase the government's credit ceiling from $3.5 billion to $4.9 billion, was put to a vote and was not approved.

Proposal to Implement All Seven Sugarcane Units in Khuzestan

The next proposal was from Shayesteh [words illegible] that instead of four units all seven sugarcane units in Khuzestan should be implemented. He said: This is one of the best and most valuable projects in the agricultural sector. It began in the First Five-Year Plan, and it is rebuilding and repairing about 70,000 hectares of brackish and non-arable land. Each year we must import about $360 million in sugar. After Mr. Qashqavi spoke, Jalali, the minister of agriculture, spoke: Over time we use the minimum investment based on the economic justification, so we will not pay bank profits, and there is no imposition on the government's budget. Therefore we can get all the rials with a 16 percent bank profit.

Let us be a sugar exporter by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The projects will be ready to go into final operation in the year 1378 [21 March 1999-20 March 2000]. We and the government have declared ourselves ready for production, and the resources are there. I promise you that if in the year 1378 one kilogram of sugar has been imported, I will support whatever decision the Majles wants to make. After the talk by the minister of agriculture the proposal that all seven sugar units be implemented was put to a vote and approved.

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Proposal to Delete the Phrase "Air Traffic Control Project"

This proposal was made with regard to Paragraph N Note 22.

The supporters of the proposal to delete believed that because of the extent of the geographic borders, they are a suitable air space crossing. If we could control aircraft from the borders and go on the other side of the air border, appropriate taxes will be collected [as published]. Each year we will be able to collect $300 million. However, opponents believed that the air force has such equipment and that an aircraft can use that equipment. The Combined Commission and the government were opposed to the proposal, and ultimately it did not pass.

Question on the Vote on the Proposal for 2,000 Km of Railroad

A proposal was made concerning 2,000 km of railroad, which passed. A number of deputies expressed doubts, saying they voted absolutely and not conditionally [as published]. Mr. Nateq-Nuri said: We will ask the Majles what was intended. The deputies announced that the intention was "absolutely 2,000 km, not contingent upon anything."

Note 25

Paragraph 1 Part A of this note was approved in the first consultation. It was discussed and studied by the deputies from Paragraph 2 on in the second consultation, and passed.

2. At the beginning of each year the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Construction Jihad are required to send the Secretariat of the Non-oil Exports Development Committee a list of the industrial goods and agricultural and animal husbandry products whose export they consider to be authorized and relatively beneficial and which should receive priority support. The list is to be presented to this committee for the adoption of the needed support policies.

To protect rights and protect exporters from the special dangers that arise from the factors against which insurance companies will not insure, the government is authorized to detach the Export Guarantee Fund from the Iran Exports Development Center, to form it as a government company with an independent legal identity, affiliated with the Ministry of Commerce, and to manage it in accordance with a charter to be proposed by the aforementioned ministry and approved by the Council of Ministers.

B: To create means and development in export activities, to create stability in the relevant executive policies, and to prevent the lack of coordination:

1. All ministries, institutions, government companies, and nongovernment public bodies and also Iranian real persons and legal entities are required, before establishing any kind of commercial or industrial international exhibition inside or outside the country, or before participating in international exhibitions, to coordinate their programs with the Iran Exports Development Center and to get them approved by the aforementioned center.
2. No more than six months after this law is enacted, the government is required to prepare and submit to the Majles a bill designating the limits and extent of activity of the government, cooperative, and private sectors in the area of exports, and also a bill amending the Export and Import Regulations Law to encourage non-oil exports in conformity with the goals and policies identified in this law.
3. In order to find new markets, to make use of an imports mechanism in the face of exports, authorization is given for producing commercial units to sign reciprocal trade contracts for those goods whose import has been recognized as being authorized in accordance with laws and regulations.
4. Within the limits of the credits approved in the annual budget laws, the government is required to allocate the necessary credits and to equip the nation's customs offices, to build the technical warehouses and cold storage facilities, and also to eliminate unnecessary administrative phases in the export of goods, for the purpose of sending goods rapidly to the consuming markets.

J: To make prices competitive for the nation's export goods on international markets:

1. Government shipping companies are required to give priority to moving and shipping the aforementioned goods, and they must provide the necessary means and research for shipping them, in accordance with guidelines to be recommended jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Roads and Transport, and approved by the Council of Ministers.
2. The customs levies and commercial profits collected on the raw materials, parts, and imported supplies that are used to build and package export goods will be returned by the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs to the exporters at the time the goods are exported. This amount will be the maximum of the amount of the applicable customs levies and commercial profits, in accordance with guidelines to be approved by the Non-oil Exports Development Committee.
3. At the beginning of each year the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran is required, with the approval of the Monetary Council, to determine the amount of credit that can be given to the nation's non-oil export sector, and to communicate this figure to the nation's banking network. The aforementioned credit will be given to the exporters by the Export Bank or other banks at the preferred rate that is appropriate for the amount of exports. This will be done in a manner to be determined by the aforementioned council.

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Proposed Addition To Note

A number of deputies proposed that this paragraph be appended to the above note:

To encourage domestic production, develop non-oil exports, and stimulate the regional economy, the government may create special protected regions at domestic points of entry or customs stations.

The import of goods at the aforementioned regions for domestic consumption will follow export and import regulations, and exports of goods from these regions will take place without any formalities. The special trade areas, which were created under Note 20 of the First Five-Year Development Plan, must act in accordance with the provisions of this note and with its executive guidelines. The executive guidelines for this note will be approved by the Council of Ministers.

This proposal was put to a vote and approved.

Note 26

In the first two years of the Five-Year Plan the government is required, through the Ministry of Commerce, to design and implement a program to centralize the delivery of information on the nation's international and domestic trade. The ministries, government institutions, banks, bodies, and all the relevant companies and organizations are required to coordinate their information delivery systems with the aforementioned comprehensive plan and to provide information to the aforementioned network.

The cost of designing and implementing the aforementioned system will be paid by the Ministry of Commerce from the internal resources of its affiliated organizations.

Deletion of Note 28

A number of deputies wanted to delete Note 28.

One of the deputies proposing this said in a speech: There is no possibility of implementing Note 28. Currently income subject to taxes is dealt with by investigating documents and papers and calculating them. The documents offices identify taxpayers and those who have taxable incomes directly and through research. Therefore this is not the proper basis for collecting taxes, and this note will not be constructive.

The expert from the Combined Commission said concerning this proposal: In the Second Five-Year Plan 61,000 billion [no unit of currency published] must be collected in taxes. We believe that the tax resources in Iran are much greater than the figures they are getting, but at the same time we also believe that taxes must be collected justly.

The minister of economic and financial affairs spoke in opposition to this proposal. He said: This proposal contradicts the intention of its authors with regard to collecting these revenues. In view of the need for just collection of tax revenues, we believe that this proposal should be dropped.

After a talk by Mr. Mohammad Khan, the proposal to delete Note 28 was put to a vote and passed.

It is worth mentioning that Note 28 says:

The Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs is required to collect the necessary taxes from those who market goods and services such as medical services, real estate transactions, and automobiles, at the time of the transaction, through the cancellation of stamps on the cover of the agreement or the contract or through other required means in view of the nation's existing laws.

It must also act in such a way in taking the measures required to calculate the taxes of taxpayers through the lawful books of economic codes and other necessary methods that by no later than the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the direct collection of taxes will eliminated in all possible areas.

Deletion of Note 29

A number of deputies sought the deletion of Note 29. Of 197 votes, this proposal received 99 votes in favor and 78 votes opposed, thus passing, and Note 29 was deleted.

It is worth mentioning that Note 29 says:

Revenues obtained through the economic activities and investments of the Social Security Organization that are spent to provide treatment services or to build, repair, equip, or complete the treatment centers belonging to those insured, will be eligible for tax exemptions.

Note 30

A: The Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs is required to return to the National Petrochemical Industries Company a sum equal to the amount of taxes it will collect for the years 1373-1377 [21 March 1994-20 March 1999] to a maximum of $2.2 billion of the aforementioned company's foreign commitments. This money will be paid out of credits provided for this purpose as lump sums in the national budget laws, and will be used solely for the repayment of the aforementioned foreign commitments. The funds paid to the aforementioned companies' ledgers in implementation of this note, as required by the case, will be calculated to increase government investment and that of the National Petrochemical Industries Company in the aforementioned companies.

B: The companies mentioned in Paragraph A of this note are required, so long as the foreign commitments mentioned in this note have not been completely repaid, to use their annual amortization fund only in accordance with the approved budgets as part of the resources to meet the aforementioned commitments.

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It is worth mentioning that a number of deputies proposed making the petrochemical complexes at Bandar Imam, Arak, Tabriz, and Bojnurd tax-exempt, and this proposal was approved.

Note 34

A: In order to prevent duplication of work and repetition and to coordinate the missions of the organizations and bodies outside the country, to centralize the political, economic, social, and cultural activities of the government ministries, institutions, and companies and that of the other relevant organizations who make use of the public budget, the government is required to make the necessary preparations and steps in its political representation offices outside the country to centralize the aforementioned activities, except where prohibited by law, and if needed to present the relevant bills to the Majles.

Note 35

A: To increase the efficiency of the administrative system, to improve the systems and procedures for working, to make use of advanced technologies, and to improve the skills of the nation's managers, the executive organizations must allocate some of their credits to development, management improvement, and increasing efficiency. The extent of these credits will be determined each year by the government in the annual budget bill.

B: No later than the middle of the year 1374 [23 September 1995], the Plan and Budget Organization, with the cooperation of the Efficiency Organization, is required to prepare an efficiency indicator on the activities of the sectors and the projects mentioned in the Second Five-Year Plan and to apply it as a national standard. These indicators must be calculated throughout the Five-Year Plan and organized in such a way that they can be used to assess and analyze the performance of the Five-Year Plan.

The executive guidelines for this note will be prepared by the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Mines and Metals, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Plan and Budget Organization, and the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization, and will be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Note 36

To plan and adopt appropriate manpower procurement and training and coordination policies, to bring executive programs into conformity with the needs of the labor market, and to achieve balanced distribution of manpower resources among the nation's various sectors (with priority to the needs of education and training), the government is required to prepare a comprehensive 10-year program for manpower training at various levels of higher education, and to designate the share of each of the institutions of higher learning (government and nongovernment) as of the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

Note 37

The Ministry of Education and Training and the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization are required to prepare the indicators for manpower training needed by the Ministry of Education and Training and have them approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization is required to issue authorization for manpower in the Ministry of Education and Training based on the aforementioned indicators.

Continued consideration of the notes in the Five-Year Plan was deferred to the next day.

13 Nov 94

95LA0055A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 14 Nov 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles held an open session yesterday morning and afternoon and followed-up the examination of the second round of discussions of the Second Five-Year Plan bill. What follows is the details of the Majles discussion.

Ratifications: The only item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday morning and afternoon was the continuation of the examination of the notes to the Second Developmental Plan bill, of which several notes were discussed by the deputies and ratified.

It is noteworthy that Notes 39 to 43 were published in yesterday's issue of the newspaper. Hence, Notes 44 and succeeding notes follow:

Based on Note 44

For the welfare of retired people and duty personnel, protection of their rights, and preservation of the value of the National Retirement Fund capital, the government is responsible for paying the retirement deduction share of the government annually, for projecting it in the budget of the executive organizations, and for paying at least 10 percent of its debt every year in the course of the program to the above-mentioned fund, thus paying at least 50 percent of the above-mentioned debts.

Also, in order to increase the efficiency of government organizations and create the necessary preparations for implementing the Second Developmental Plan and implementing Article 44 of the national employment law, government organizations are responsible for projecting and providing every year the necessary funds for the training of their employees in management and administrative techniques.

Note 47

The Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics is responsible, after obtaining permission from the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, for taking steps to sell the sites and superstructures of barracks and other

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places that have been in its legal possession (after providing ownership) and which are within the limits of urban services through bidding.

The National Documents and Records Organization is responsible for taking steps to issue the ownership deeds of the above-mentioned sites and superstructures and for receiving only 20 percent of the related legal fees and taxes.

The committee cited in Article 5 of the law on the establishment of the Supreme Council for Urban Development and Architecture of Iran and the city halls is responsible for taking steps to change the use of such land to suitable uses and also for issuing building permits.

The revenues gained shall be deposited totally into the Treasury and considered 100 percent allocated for expenditures within the framework of the ratified projects of the Central Headquarters of the Armed Forces for the construction of barracks, military centers, and organizational housing and the payment of debts on the basis of priorities determined by the commander-in-chief of the forces.

Note 48

In the implementation of Article 147 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in order to make use of the expertise and capabilities of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics in the reconstruction of the country (while observing the law on permission for the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics to establish developmental technical services companies, ratified on 06/07/73 [28 September 1994]), the above-mentioned executive units are granted permission, in consideration of their expertise and capabilities and the capacities of the forces under their supervision, to sign contracts with the executive organizations for the implementation of the developmental plans and projects.

All funds received from the above contracts shall be deposited in the general revenue account of the country, and its equivalent shall be considered allocated from the funds that are included in the budget law every year for this purpose and will be placed by the Treasury at the disposal of the related force or the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics to strengthen the related force and replace worn-out machinery.

The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared by the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and the Plan and Budget Organization. And it will be ratified by the Cabinet.

Note 49

In accordance with this law, permission is granted for the revenues gained as the result of the investigation of special military offenses and general offenses discovered in the course of investigation in accordance with the law on punishment of crimes of the Armed Forces and the law determining the authority of Military Prosecutors Offices and courts of the country, ratified by the Expediency Discernment Council, which will be collected and deposited in the general revenue account of the country, in addition to the 50 percent up to a ceiling of 5 billion rials [R] in revenues for judicial services and in addition to the above-mentioned revenues cited, to be included 100 percent, up to the amount of R2 billion, on a separate line in the budget of the judicial organizations of the Armed Forces and spent on the following: This law grants permission for the revenues gained as a result of the investigation of general and special military offenses that are discovered in the investigations performed in accordance with the law on punishment of crimes of the Armed Forces and the law determining the authority of Military Prosecutors Offices and courts of the country

A. Payment of fees to judges and employees working in the judicial organizations.

B. Building judicial units in the oppressed areas of the country.

C. Reconstruction and equipment of old buildings subject to Note 4 of the law on the establishment of organizations.

D. Building organizational housing for the use of officials, judges, and employees.

Note 50

In order to implement the law on general and revolutionary courts and create the necessary facilities for public access to the judicial authorities and to expedite the investigation of complaints and prevent lengthy adjudication, the Judicial Branch is granted permission to deposit in the Treasury any additional revenues, in addition to the ceiling of projected revenues in the judicial services line in the course of the plan, and every year to include up to the ceiling of R20 billion in additional deposited revenues in the annual budget and allocate the same to be spent on the following:

A. Creation and completion of administrative and organizational buildings.

B. Equipment of administrative buildings.

C. Purchasing administrative equipment and administrative vehicles of the general district courts.

D. Devising suitable methods to provide, attract, and maintain the necessary manpower in the oppressed regions and to promote judges.

E. Implementation of the efficiency plan to examine and issue verdicts concerning delayed cases.

F. Implementation of a 24-hour guarding project for the Justice Departments of the provinces, cities, and districts.

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Note 51

For the purpose of coordination in the devising, teaching, and spreading of the ideas, works, and goals of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, and also introducing his distinguished personality in the country and abroad, in addition to the programs that will be included under the heading of the Program To Preserve, Explain, and Spread the Work, Ideas, and Goals of Imam Khomeyni, the ministers and organizations mentioned in the law on the procedures to preserve the work and memory of Imam Khomeyni, ratified on 14/08/1368 [5 November 1989] are responsible for fully and regularly carrying out the duties conferred according to the above-mentioned law and for sending a report to the Majles on their operations once every six months.

In regard to this note, the speaker of the Majles and Dr. Fattahi suggested that the phrase, "in order to inform the speaker of the Majles," be omitted. It was ratified.

Also, eliminatiing the need to inform the "Islamic Culture and Guidance Committee" proposed and ratified.

Note 54

The law on development of television networks in the provincial cities, which was ratified in Tir 1349 [22 June-22 July 1970]; Note 55 of the amended budget of 1353 [21 March 1974-20 March 1975]; the national budget of 1354 [21 March 1975-20 March 1976]; and the law to include the law on the development of television networks in provincial cities in the color television law, which was ratified in Ordibehesht 1355 [21 April-21 May 1976] are mandatory as of the beginning of 1374 [21 March 1995] and are changed as follows.

All importers and distributors of television sets are responsible for depositing the following amounts [as published] in the appropriate account in the Treasury. One hundred percent of these funds will be placed at the disposal of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to be spent on the production and provision of television programs and development and operation of the television networks of provincial cities.

Television sets imported through the free commercial zone as well as those brought in by travellers are subject to this note. All producers of television sets are responsible for depositing the taxes described in this note within three months from the date of sale to the appropriate account in the Treasury. Otherwise, they will be subject to late payment fines of 30 percent annually.

Domestically manufactured color and black and white sets that are exported are exempt from the taxes stated in this note.

"Color Television Sets"

Description	Domestic Production	Imported
Sets with 19-inch and smaller picture tubes	R15,000	R60,000
Sets with 20- and 21-inch picture tubes	R20,000	R80,000
Sets with 22- to 27-inch picture tubes	R30,000	R120,000
Sets with 27-inch and larger picture tubes	R40,000	R160,000

A number of deputies called for the elimination of this note. Mr. Zare'i said in opposition: The funds of the Voice and Vision are very small, even at a level that they are unable to continue the programs' quality and quantity. If this note is omitted, the Voice and Vision will not be able to perform its duties.

Moqannian, in support of the omission of the note, said: What problem do you hope to solve with the increase of these amounts? You hope to collect money from the people and raise the price of televisions. Do you hope to counter foreign culture with such actions?

Nowbakht, the spokesman of the Combined Committee, said: It is not new to have taxes belong to the Voice and Vision. Since 1349 [21 March 1970-20 March 1971], we have had these taxes, at an insignificant level. We must increase these taxes. Also, this increase in taxes will not impose any expenditures on families. We must not worry about this; rather, we must worry about not having the general networks of the Vision of the whole nation.

The proposal to omit Note 54 was put to a vote and was not ratified.

In regard to omitting the taxes on black and white (imported) televisions, Dr. Sheybani said: Black and white televisions are only bought by the poor. It is not color television, to be used by the notables. My own television is 20 years old, and besides, I have borrowed it. My request of the deputies who support the oppressed is not to collect taxes on these sets.

This proposal had no opponents. It was put to a vote and ratified.

It is interesting that, based on the ratification of the committee, imported black and white 19-inch and smaller televisions were supposed to be taxed at R15,000; 20- and 21-inch sets, R21,000; 22 to 27-inch sets, R30,000; and 27-inch and larger sets, R45,000.

Note 57

The government is responsible for providing the necessary arrangements to place children in compulsory education and the illiterate under 40 years of age in literacy courses. In Esfand [20 February-20 March] of every year, the list of regions that in the following year are subject to

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the training stated in this note will be publicly announced. The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared within three months after this law is ratified by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Cabinet.

Ms. Fayazbakhsh suggested that the following phrase be omitted: "the government is responsible in areas that it has provided sufficient educational resources." This suggestion was ratified.

Note 62

In order to officially recognize and determine the ownership of the sites and superstructures of residential units for which villagers lack official deeds; and to create the necessary motivation for them to stay and invest in the villages and make it possible for these individuals to use the facilities that can be placed at their disposal by the government and funding organizations; and moving toward a balanced and planned structural development, especially in the large villages, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (the Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution), in the course of the plan, is responsible for preparing a divisional map of the existing situation of the villages, for all villages and rural centers with over 400 families.

The above-mentioned prepared divisional map shall be valid as the registered divisional map, and the Office of Documents and Property Records is responsible for rapidly issuing registered deeds in the name of the owners during the plan. The issuance of the first deed by the Offices of Records shall be exempt from any sort of fees and taxes.

The implemental bylaws of this note shall be prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (the Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution) and the National Documents and Records Organization and approved by the Cabinet.

Note 67

In order to expedite and attract more resources for investment in the implementation of the agricultural water and soil projects for secondary irrigation and drainage; livestock; poultry; fisheries; revitalization of natural resources; and irrigation, drainage, and aquifer networks, the government is responsible for placing up to 30 percent of the funds ratified for the above projects in the annual budget at the disposal of the Agricultural Bank, by announcing it to the responsible ministers and through the related ministries. Accountants are responsible for including the amounts paid to the Agricultural Bank in the final expenditures. The Agricultural Bank is responsible for investment in these projects with funds from the above-mentioned combined funds, along with the funding resources of the banking system and the resources obtained and the resources gained through the participation of farmers and livestock keepers. The bank will grant loans according to credit regulations.

If necessary, some of the funding needs of the above-mentioned projects that are provided from the general government budget can be regarded as non-repayable aid. The titles and the share of government support in the form of non-repayable aid and subsidies for the expected profit in the projects subject to receiving this help shall be determined by a committee composed of the related ministries and the Plan and Budget Organization.

The banking network is responsible for keeping in a separate account each year the amounts received from the repayment of loan installments that are provided from the general budget, which will be placed at the disposal of the responsible ministries to use for support and development of the above-mentioned projects.

The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared by the related ministries, the Plan and Budget Organization, and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and approved by the Cabinet.

Note 68

In order to centrally incorporate the water and agricultural sectors in the Second Plan, the government is responsible for taking the following steps.

1. In the course of the years of the Second Plan, an average of at least 25 percent of the loans of all banks in the country will be allocated to water and agricultural projects.

At least 70 percent of the profit and service charges of the banking loans for the projects for water and the agricultural sector and small projects to provide water, irrigation and drainage networks, conversion completion, rural handicraft industries, and weavers of hand-woven carpets in deprived regions; and 50 percent of the profit and service charges of the loans for the above-mentioned projects in other regions that are paid to the private and cooperative sectors, shall be included in the annual budget and paid.

2. The guaranteed price of agricultural and livestock products shall be set and announced on the basis of the law guaranteeing the purchase of agricultural products, which was ratified in 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], and the later amendments every year, in such a manner that, in addition to the cost, by including the inflation index, a suitable profit is made that makes agricultural activities competitive with other activities of the economic sectors, particularly services and commerce. Also, the needed funds for the purchase of guaranteed products shall be provided and paid every year through the banking system. Also, giving priority to other situations, in the first six months of every year, such that no halt is created in purchasing the above-mentioned guaranteed products, the government must make the necessary preparations, such as creating warehouses and cold storage units, for implementing this paragraph.

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The Plan and Budget Organization is responsible for including in the annual budget the necessary funds to compensate for the likely loss of the guaranteed products. Subsidies granted for agricultural and livestock reserves shall continue in the Second Plan, and the effects of the probable increase in the price of the reserves in the open market shall be calculated in determining the guaranteed prices.

3. Necessary decisions must be made to insure agricultural and livestock products in a manner that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan at least 50 percent of agricultural, livestock, and fishery products and 10 percent of the investments in forestry, pasture maintenance, and aquifers are covered by insurance. Also, every year the annual budget must include the needed insurance funds for agricultural and livestock products, the funds needed to compensate for the probable loss of guaranteed products, and the funds needed for payment to those who have suffered damages resulting from unexpected incidents, through the assistance fund.

4. In order to make the best use of renewable natural resources, marine resources, and manpower of the agricultural sector; to expedite the unification of lands and collection and transfer of animal husbandry units scattered around the cities to the animal husbandry centers; prevent the destruction of forests, pastures, and soil; and convert agricultural lands to small plots, the government shall make the necessary decisions for the study, planning, and policymaking of a desirable operational system regarding the agricultural lands of the country, with emphasis on support for the establishment of agriculture, animal husbandry, orchard keeping, forestry, pasture maintenance, and mechanization of cooperatives in potential areas of interest to the people.

5. The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared upon the suggestion of the ministers of agriculture, construction jihad, and energy and the director of the Plan and Budget Organization within three months and approved by the Cabinet.

Proposal To Attach One Paragraph to Note 68

The Agriculture Committee proposed the attachment of one paragraph to Note 68, which was ratified.

According to this proposal, the government is responsible for providing in the Second Plan for the settlement of 20,000 volunteer tribal families. While providing government developmental funds and banking loans needed to build housing and to implement their agricultural and animal husbandry projects, the government is responsible for including at least 70 percent of the profit and service charges of those loans in the annual budget bills and for pledging and paying them.

Note 69

The government is responsible for doing the following in order to regulate the market for agricultural products and support the producers and consumers.

1. Creating and expanding the necessary industries, technical warehouses, and cold storage units and strengthening the needed transportation system, by emphasizing the use of low-rate banking loans and giving priority to the private and cooperative sectors.

2. Through the Ministries of Agriculture, Construction Jihad, Cooperatives, Interior, and Commerce, by creating suitable mechanisms pave the way for the direct offering of the products of the agricultural sector and by eliminating the middlemen, support producers and consumers.

The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared upon the suggestion of the Ministries of Agriculture, Construction Jihad, Commerce, and Interior and the Plan and Budget Organization within a period of three months and ratified by the Cabinet.

Note 71

In the course of the Second Plan, all the economic and social activities will be in conformity with environmental protection consideration, and for this purpose, the implementation of the following is mandatory.

1. Large production and service projects and plans must, prior to implementation and at the stage of feasibility and location studies, be evaluated environmentally on the basis of the models ratified by the Supreme Council on Environmental Protection.
2. Any industrial or mining activity must take into consideration the goals of lasting development within the framework of environmental standards.
3. Use of the natural resources of the country must be based on the potential and the capacity of the environment to support this use in such a way that not only will the natural resources be used properly but the environmental balance will be maintained.
4. Energy use in the country must be based on a revision of the consumer model and a decrease in polluting fuels.
5. The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared by the Environmental Protection Organization, with the cooperation of the related organizations, and approved by the Cabinet.

Paragraph Attached to Note 71

A number of deputies suggested that a paragraph be added to Note 71 It was ratified.

According to this paragraph, the government is responsible for taking steps in the course of the Second Plan to decrease the level of air pollution in the cities of Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz, Arak, Ahvaz, Shiraz, and Esfahan to meet the standards of the World Health Organization.

Note 72

In order to prevent and eliminate the pollution of water resources by industrial waste, industries and factories

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located in cities and industrial companies are responsible for creating and operating collection and transfer networks and industrial waste treatment facilities on the basis of the standards of the Environmental Protection Organization, with the participation and supervision of the water and sewage companies of the provinces.

Dr. Angaji suggested that part of this note be omitted, as follows: "All industrial units that create pollution until they take steps to create waste collection and treatment networks, are obliged to pay taxes for the elimination of pollution on the basis of tariffs ratified by the Cabinet. These taxes will be collected by the water and sewage companies of the provinces every year and used for water and sewage projects of the cities of the same province."

This proposal was put to a vote and ratified.

The continuation of the examination of the notes was postponed to the next session.

Letter of 151 Deputies to the President

In a letter that was read from the podium of the Majles, more than 151 Majles deputies declared their support for the presidential action and the government punishments in fighting price hiking. The letter is as follows.

Following Your Honor's exciting and hopeful and at the same time decisive and alerting statements concerning price hiking, supervision and control of the market, and harnessing prices and the directives and support of the grand leader, a wave of hope swept over the hearts of the Islamic nation. Even though a small number of people did not believe it and passed over this decision with indifference or with ill intentions judged that this action will not succeed, and instead of planting a sapling of hope in the hearts engaged in spreading despair and disunity, not realizing that God will once again bring blessings to the nation and the people who are always present on the scene, with the help of concerned officials, the overall fight against the monster of inflation and price hiking has begun. The arrest of hoarders and the identification and uncovering of foodstuff and necessary goods warehouses are part of these measures. We deputies consider it our duty to thank Your Honor, the honorable members of the Government Punishment Headquarters ratified by the Council on the Discernment of Expediency of the regime, and the noble people of Iran and declare that the Majles will not hesitate in any effort toward the ultimate attainment of social justice and the creation of a market worthy of the status of the sacred regime of the Islamic Republic.

14 Nov 94

95LA0056A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 15 Nov 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles held an open session yesterday morning and afternoon and completed the examination of the notes to the Second [Economic, Social and Cultural Development] Plan. Then the examination of the notes attached by deputies and committees was put on the agenda. We call to your attention the details of the discussions.

Ratification

Following the open session yesterday, discussion on the notes was continued by the Majles.

Note 73

A. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for purchasing and taking possession of lands for educational, cultural, and service uses within the framework of urban projects suitable to the plan law in all cities of the country at the fair price of the day, and in accordance with related regulations, and for placing them at the disposal of the appropriate organizations for the building and development of schools and cultural, artistic, educational, athletic, health and treatment, rehabilitation, support, training, employment, technical and vocational training of fire department stations, collection of garbage, pumping water, sewage centers, and slaughter houses, at the regional price for 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994]. Possession of and provision of the expenditures stated in this note shall be in accordance with the following:

Collection from the owners of such lands of a portion of the additional value of urban lands that are gained as a result of changes in the existing use to for-profit uses in the comprehensive projects.

Distribution of some of the expenditures for the price of housing plots that can be transferred in the cities of each province.

Transfer of land to the owners in exchange for the lands taken over.

B. City Halls are responsible for reporting, to the relevant organizations, lands with applications mentioned in Paragraph A of this note on the basis of ratified, major, comprehensive, and detailed plans. At the beginning of implementation of the above-mentioned plans by the relevant organizations, building permits should be issued without observing the red-tape formalities of the building permit procedures and only by declaring the dimensions of the walls and floors. In any case, observing technical and urban development rules and regulations in regard to the above-mentioned organizations is mandatory.

C. The government is responsible for including in the budget of the Ministry of Education the necessary funds for purchasing land every year.

D. Organizations that have cultural, artistic, athletic, health, treatment, training, administrative, and military centers that change in usage as a result of ratified urban projects are granted permission to sell, through bidding and with consideration for the related laws, and deposit

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the obtained revenues in the general Treasury and spend its equivalent to replace, complete, and build, repair, and maintain similar centers in accordance with the laws on annual budgets.

E. The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Interior within three months and ratified by the Cabinet.

In this note, the proposal to omit the entire note and its paragraphs, then some words and sentences, such as Fire Department stations "collecting garbage, pumping water and sewage," "slaughterhouses," etc., and also proposals for replacing them were made. None of them received a vote.

Note 75

The implemental organizations are responsible for providing for all the expenditures relating to repairs, maintenance, and other joint services of the related organizational housing from the funds gained from the rental of those houses to their employees and, in addition, for making arrangements for expenditures related to water, electricity, communications, and fuel to be paid by the users.

Simultaneous with the implementation of this note, dependents' pay of the personnel of the Armed Forces and other employees that make use of organizational housing will be established.

Proposal To Omit Note 77

A number of deputies proposed the omission of Note 77, which concerns collecting tuition from failed college students.

Dr. Fattahi, Proposer

As one of the proposers, Dr. Fattahi said:

Higher education free-of-charge is in fact a subsidy that the Majles gives to the government sector for higher education. If we omit the subsidy for this entrance examination competition, for which the second prize is exemption from tuition, what will be the difference between this and the nongovernment institutions that receive tuition? This is an advantage that we give to the combatants, the Basijis, and the deprived and oppressed people and those who love higher education. They strive for years, day and night, to pass this difficult entrance examination and enter the university.

In conclusion, he referred to the statements of the grand leader and asked the deputies to vote to omit this note.

Engineer Yahyavi, Opponent of Omission

Yahyavi, in opposition to the omission of Note 77, said: In the government universities, we have 100,000 stagnant students every year. The four-year bachelors degree takes 6.5 years, in other words, one and a half times. Is it against social justice for us to say that students who, through laziness and not studying, complete four years of a bachelors degree in 6.5 years, should leave this space for the high school graduate who is ready for the college entrance examination, and have the money that is collected be deposited in the Student Welfare Fund and spent on the students? The government is not trying to get this money.

Some people, in order to reach their illegitimate goals, mix up this issue with the privatization of the universities. The goal of the government and Majles is not to privatize the universities. Rather, it is to make a place for those who have potential.

Dr. Nowbakht, Supporting the Omission

Ms. Nowbakht, in support of the proposal to omit Note 77, said: The main issue in this note is that in some way some amount of the educational cost of students should be collected from them. According to Article 30 of the Constitution, the government is responsible for providing free education up to the level of self-sufficiency for everyone through higher education. If in regard to higher education and having specialized people we have reached self-sufficiency, we must start this and begin to collect some of the costs. I am certain that no one believes that we are self-sufficient. If we have problems in the higher education organizations or in other places where training is done in a scattered manner in the executive organizations, and which causes us not to have the graduated students that we need to be absorbed in the employment rolls, the student must not pay for this. We live in a system in which the government and the people have joined hands and are working together. As the president said, we must not confuse the realities of the universities and higher education with political issues and intentions, and we must look seriously at the facts. The Higher Education Committee also did not vote for this note.

Opinion of the Combined Committee

Because the spokesman of the committee, Mr. Nowbakht, was one of the signatories of the omission proposal, he did not speak. In his place Mr. Rahmani said in opposition to the omission of Note 77: This note is precisely what the deputies want. It only requires a little precision, and in the proposed ratification of the government we made nine changes that reflect what the deputies wanted. The aim indeed is not to make universities a source of revenues. The aim is to raise the quality and make the best use of the existing resources in the universities. In this note, we have said that the freed prisoners of war, the self-sacrificers, the families of martyrs, and also the oppressed classes should be absolved. Now you say that those who have the money, the several million large guaranteed classes with private courses for which they pay 5,000 tumans a session, should also be absolved. We have said, the omission of this 30 percent must not be an obstacle to education, and

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after employment, it should be collected in the form of installments. What will happen if we collect something from those who have not paid some amount as motivation to study?

Opinion of the Government

The government did not give an opinion on the omission of the note.

Result of the Vote

After the speeches of the supporters and opponents, voting was by secret ballot. Of the 204 votes, 130 voted to omit it.

It is interesting that Note 77, which was omitted, stated:

In order to raise the quality of higher education, make better use of the capacities of higher education, and encourage students to study better in a shorter period of time and reduce the decline of education, the universities and higher education institutions are granted permission to collect up to a maximum of 30 percent of the educational expenditures of the students from them, taking into consideration the following points:

A. The amounts determined in cash or in gradual installments will be paid after the completion of education and employment by the students so that no one will be deprived of higher education due to financial inability.

B. All expenditures concerning the repetition of all courses failed by students will be collected from them in the form of cash or a pledge.

C. In order to encourage outstanding students and those under government protection (self-sacrificers, the low-income strata), exemptions will be made of all or some of the amounts for such students.

D. The debt or financial obligation of graduates must not prevent them from continuing their education at higher levels.

E. Ratified funds of the higher education sector are mandatory in the course of the Second Plan.

F. Students under the auspices of the Imam's Emergency Committee and the Welfare Organization shall be exempt from the payment of the above-mentioned amounts.

G. The funds gained from the collection of tuition will be deposited in the Student Welfare Fund.

The implemental bylaws of this note will be proposed by the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment and Medical Education and ratified by the Cabinet.

Note 78

For the purpose of research development and better use of the services of faculty and researchers, the government is granted permission:

1. To grant all benefits and funds that in the Second Plan are allocated to the faculty and researchers of universities and higher education institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education or the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education to the faculty and researchers, provided they are engaged in research and teaching and employed in the following centers.

A. Research and educational institutions affiliated with the ministries, organizations, the Martyrs Foundation of the Islamic Revolution, and government military and law enforcement institutions that are established in accordance with the law and have the approval of the Council on the Expansion of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education or the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

B. The headquarters and administrative centers that have organizational positions for faculty, and the qualifications of the above-mentioned persons are approved by the Central Qualifying Committees of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

The ratified organizational positions for the faculty will be jointly approved by the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization and the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment and Medical Education, as the case may be.

2. All executive organizations that use current and developmental funds related to research as well as government companies stated in Article 4 of the general accounting law and for-profit institutions affiliated with the government that use those funds are responsible for spending 15 percent of the above funds through signing research contracts with government and nongovernment universities and higher education institutions and the faculty of such institutions, with the agreement of the related university or research institution and research institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

The Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs and Education and the University Jihad are exempt from this law, and other organizations exempted from the contents of this paragraph will be determined by the National Council on Scientific Research.

At the time of the exchange of agreements and allocation of funds, the Plan and Budget Organization is responsible for complying with this paragraph and sending a report every six months to the Culture and Higher Education Committee of the Majles.

The ministries and organizations as well must send the related reports once every six months to the Culture and Higher Education and Health and Welfare Committees of the Majles.

The implemental bylaws of this paragraph will be proposed by the above-mentioned ministries and the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization

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and approved by the Cabinet. The use of the above-mentioned funds shall be only subject to the contents of this paragraph and its implemental bylaws and shall be exempt from the accounting law and other general regulations.

In regard to this note, a number of deputies asked for the omission of Paragraph B of this note, which was not ratified and was rejected.

Also, Dr. Kamran suggested that in Paragraph A "the Martyrs Foundation of the Islamic Revolution" be added. This was ratified.

Note 79

A. The Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment and Medical Education are granted permission in the course of the implementation of the plan to invite non-Iranian faculty from abroad (priority given to Muslims) only for teaching at the doctoral level as well as for doing research and also for allowing non-Iranian faculty to spend their sabbatical leave in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

B. The universities and higher education and research institutions are granted permission, in order to develop and complete masters and doctoral degrees, to sign scientific and research agreements with universities, higher education institutions, and research centers of foreign countries that have friendly relations with the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area of exchanging professors and students and holding seminars and conferences and exchanging joint projects through the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

Note 80

In order to encourage the nongovernmental sector to invest in higher education in the country, the government is responsible for placing banking loans at the disposal of nongovernmental universities and for providing them with other incentives.

Also, in order to help the students of nongovernmental universities, the government is responsible for placing bank loans at the disposal of the Student Welfare Funds of nongovernmental universities so that some of the students of these universities can pay their tuition by using these loans and repaying them gradually after graduation.

Note 81

The Payam-e Nur University will continue as a government university during the Second Five-Year Plan and will as before receive tuition from students and aid from the people and use the general government budget as well.

Proposal To Omit Note 81

A number of deputies proposed the omission of this note. Mr. Ramazanpur said in opposition to this proposal: We accepted that this university remain semi-private and semi-government, and even the amount of one billion tumans in funds was ratified by the Majles for this university recently. Because 70 percent of these students study in oppressed areas, this note must remain.

'Amid Zanjani said in support of the omission of this note: Based on which religious authorization do you place the property of the Treasury at the disposal of this university? This university receives aid from the people and even according to some has gone beyond the level of the Free University in terms of getting tuition. Because this university receives help from people and tuition, there is no need for this note.

The spokesman of the Combined Committee commented on this proposal: We must in planning clarify the situation of this university and believe that government supervision over the operations of this university is very constructive, and the note cannot be omitted.

Then the omission of Note 81 was put to a vote and was not ratified.

Note 83

The administration of free commercial zones is responsible for create health and treatment centers in the free zones in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education and for providing their current expenditures in accordance with the standards of that ministry from its special revenues.

Note 84

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is responsible in the course of the plan for carrying out the following actions. Funds needed shall be projected and provided from the appropriate lines in the annual national budget.

A. Establishment of a hardware network for the labor data base.

B. Identifying the characteristics of the labor force and the labor market of the country through preparation and implementation of statistical projects.

C. Creation of 660,000 new low-cost job opportunities in order to support the labor force of the country and decrease the rate of unemployment.

D. Creation of 77 technical and vocational training centers and five instructor training centers, completion and operation of 70 incomplete centers, and reconstruction and completion of 12 training centers.

Omission of Note 87

This note stated: In order to strengthen the bus services of the cities in the country, every year 3 percent of the price of the sale of oil products (four main products) used in the cities will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Interior in order to be spent on purchasing busses and building related stations.

Mobayyeni-Dehkordi said in opposition to the omission of this note: We agreed to compensate for the increase in

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the price of oil products. Now what compensatory method must be executed? Revenues from this note in the course of the plan are about 80 billion tumans. This is an insignificant amount and will not cause any problem.

Sa'idi said in support of omission of the note: Is this plan sacrificial meat, that we can give some percentage to one and some percentage to another? What kind of planning is this? These percentages must be eliminated.

Nowbakht, the spokesman of the Combined Committee, said: The taxes and revenues of the Ministry of Interior for carrying out the bussing fleet are insufficient, and with this 3 percent we must make up for its problems.

Agreeing with the omission of this note, the minister of petroleum said: We believe that the 3 percent is not from taxes on the increased price of oil products, rather it will be from the general budget of the Ministry of Petroleum. Hence, if this note is omitted, I pledge that in the 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] budget bill, from the taxes, the increase in the price of these products will be compensated.

Then the omission of Note 87 was put to a vote and was ratified.

Note 90

Change in the transferrable banking fund ceiling of the Central Bank and all national banks and the government, private, and cooperative sectors in regard to the remainder of 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] is permitted only up to the level that the increase in their net debt to the banking system up to the end of the Second Plan reaches a maximum of 46 billion rials. The government is responsible for proposing each economic sector's share, within the framework of the above-mentioned ceiling in the annual budget bill, and after ratification announce it through the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the banking system of the country.

Of the above-mentioned amount, 55 percent in the years of the plan must be exclusively allocated to the private sector and people's cooperatives, and the remaining 45 percent will belong to the government and its affiliated cooperatives.

All ministries, government institutions, and companies and their affiliated companies;, city halls, public institutions and their affiliated companies;, national plans and projects, and government purchases are prohibited from using the private sector share.

Note 92

In order to achieve the goal of increasing the share of expenditures used for research on the domestic gross product to 1.5 percent in 1378 [21 March 1999-20 March 2000] and provide 50 percent of the total of these expenditures from the general revenues, the Plan and Budget Organization, is responsible, with the coordination of the National Council on Scientific Research, to determine every year the share of research of each government organization and those under government control from the general revenues and include it on a separate and independent line. Construction, purchasing, and leasing administrative buildings and the purchase of equipment unrelated to research as well as the purchase of cars are prohibited from such lines and cannot be included as research expenditures.

The implemental bylaws of this note will be prepared by the National Council on Scientific Research and the Plan and Budget Organization and approved by the Cabinet.

With the completion of the proposed notes, the Combined Committee of the Majles started discussions on the attached proposals of the deputies and committees.

The proposal for an attached note to the Second Plan bill was made by the Foreign Policy Committee. It was ratified.

Attached Note

In order to strengthen the forces of the economic sector of its agencies for the purpose of the marketing and export of goods to countries in which the grounds for export of goods is provided, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for providing the necessary facilities to offer information and necessary coordination in regard to the creation of communications between the production and trade companies of the two sides. In order to achieve this goal, in the course of the Second Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan, there is need for experts in the agencies. The Plan and Budget Organization is responsible for taking to provide the needed funds to be used by the above-mentioned forces. The continuation of the examination of the attached notes to the Second Developmental Plan was postponed to the next session.

15 Nov 94

95LA0057A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
16 Nov 94 pp 5, 13

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles held an open session yesterday morning and afternoon and completed the examination of the single article and 103 notes of the Second Plan, after several days of working double shifts. We call to your attention the details of the discussions of yesterday's session.

Ratifications

Proposal of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Committee

Attached Note

Before ministries and government institutions and companies present their annual current budget to the appropriate authorities, in order to ensure that they adhere to

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the administrative and employment requirements, they are required by existing laws and regulations and the plan law and its attachments to obtain the opinion of the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization.

The National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization is responsible for announcing instances of failure to adhere to this ruling when the current budget is being prepared to the Plan and Budget Organization and other related authorities earlier [as published]. This organization and other related authorities, as well as accountants and auditors of the executive organizations, are responsible for observing at all stages of examination, ratification, and implementation of the current budget the conditions announced by the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization. The National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization is responsible for presenting a report on the operations of this note once every six months to the Administrative and Employment Affairs and Plan and Budget Committees of the Majles.

Proposal of the Education Committee

Attached Note

"The government shall be responsible during the years of the Second Plan for providing current and developmental funds of the education chapter in the annual budgets in a way that all the educational activities, especially the implementation of the new high school system, will be expedited and in a way that ensures that, with the implementation of the related laws and regulations, the Ministry of Education will not face any sort of budget deficit."

Proposal of the Industries Committee

Attached Note

A. Permission is granted to collect the amount of 5 rials [R] on every imported and domestically produced cigarette and deposit it in the National Revenue Account. Of the funds gained, 100 percent will be placed at the disposal of the Physical Education Organization. Every year these funds will be included in the national budget law to be spent on public health through the development of athletic spaces and related services, in accordance with bylaws that will be approved by the Cabinet.

B. All industrial factories are responsible for paying the equivalent of 1 percent of their annual revenues to the Physical Education Organization for the development of athletic spaces.

Engineer Hashemi, Supporting

This is an athletic discussion, and in Article 3 of the Constitution, education and physical education are free of charge for everyone on all levels. In the course of the past 15 years, due to the special conditions of the country and other priorities, proper attention has not been paid to physical education and how. Given the existing situation and the fact that our country is one of the youngest countries in the world, special attention must be paid to this sector. One of the areas that can prevent cultural invasion by the enemy is sports.

Shakhesi, Opposing

Shakhesi said in opposition: I do not oppose athletic assemblies and athletes. But the taxes that we impose on cigarettes will cause increased smuggling, and the smugglers will become more active. Today, our problems are treatment, universities, employment, transportation, environment, the Voice and Vision, and fuel. How successful have we been so far that we can allocate funds to sports? These funds would have been better used in the area of fighting cultural invasion.

Ahmad Nateq-Nuri, Supporting

Ahmad Nateq-Nuri said in support of the proposal: In the past 10 years, funds for the development of [physical] education have been only 600 million tumans. What kind of budget have you given to athletic auditoriums? With what resources do we hope to build athletic auditoriums?

Cigarettes threaten the health of the society. If we plan on making the society healthy, what harm will come to the society? The way to fight smuggling is not to place it inexpensively at the disposal of the people. The most neglected area in the fight against cultural invasion is sports. And the poorest is sports. At the present time, the Physical Education [Organization] has planned numerous auditoriums, 1,377 auditoriums around the country. Let us hope for a day when not one cigarette is smoked in the country.

The spokesman of the Combined Committee said: According to the most recent statistics, of the nearly R105 billion in taxes that we were supposed to collect on cigarettes, only R14 billion materialized. In some factories that have problems, getting R5 is an impossible imposition. In any case, the decision is to be made by the Majles. The government had no opinion.

Then it was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Labor Committee

Attached Note

The amount of R26 billion (R18 billion developmental and R8 billion current) from the funds in the industries chapter of the economic affairs sector shall be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in order to create 12 work security and research centers in the industrial centers of the country and for the regulated expansion of labor inspection, with 100 percent coverage of large workshops.

No one spoke in support or opposition.

The Combined Committee opposed it. Then it was put to a vote and was not ratified.

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Proposal of the Housing Committee

Attached Note

"Considering the trend of increased inter-city vehicular accidents in the cities, along the course of the main routes, from the funds for road improvements and building new loop roads that would give traffic in the cities priority" [as published].

In regard to this proposal, no one spoke in support or opposition to it. Also, neither the Combined Committee nor the government commented. It was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Judicial Committee

Attached Note

"The government is granted permission in the course of the Second Developmental Plan to act as follows for the National Documents and Property Records Organization.

"The equivalent of 10 percent, up to R25 billion annually, of the deposited revenues and registered services resulting from the collection of some of the government revenues from the funds that are included for this purpose on a special line in the budget law every year, in addition to the projected funds in the annual budget law, on the basis of an agreement to be made with the Plan and Budget Organization, will be made available to the National Documents and Property Records Organization to spend on the implementation of the nation's 'cadastre' plan."

Mohassel Hamadani explained about this note: The implementation of this plan will determine the boundaries of minor and general ownership, dead lands, government lands, alleys, and streets, so as to make violations impossible. The cadastre plan has 300 years of precedents in the world. In Turkey, it is 100 years old. Only in four countries in the world has this plan not been implemented, one of which is Iran. With the implementation of this cadastre plan, 30 percent of the problems of the Judicial Branch will be resolved.

It is interesting that Movahhedi-Savoji said in opposition: I do not oppose the cadastre plan. Rather, I oppose the inclusion of funds every year in the budget of the Second Plan. The inclusion of this note in the Second Plan is not necessary. This note does not conform to the plan.

Baghani said in support: The director of Documents and Property Records has comee to the Majles frequently and expressed the problems regarding the implementation of this plan, which costs a great deal. The Records Organization has been supporting the implementation of this plan.

If there is a destructive fire in the cities of the country, with this plan, the ownership boundaries can be determined once again.

The spokesman of the Combined Committee said: We said that these are annual funds, and we must include them in the budget.

The government also opposed the note. Then it was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Defense Committee

Attached Note

"In order to implement the instructions of the commander-in-chief of the forces, the minister of defense and armed forces logistics is responsible for providing for the consumer needs of the personnel of the Armed Forces aiming at reducing their living expenses, with regard to strengthening the financial and structural capability of the Consumer Cooperative of the Armed Forces (Eteka), and including its special funds in the annual budget of the Armed Forces.

Movahhedi-Kermani explained this note: The Combined Committee, reasoning that this note does not raise the funding ceiling of defense affairs, agreed to it. The government also agreed. Then it was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Councils Committee

Attached Note

In order to raise the security capability of the country, identify and neutralize internal and external threats, protect the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan, and implement assignments, it is necessary that the Ministry of Information:

A. Create and strengthen personnel and technical protection.

B. Accelerate its endeavors to prevent access by the enemy to the documents and capabilities of the country.

C. Strengthen, organize, or expand its organization appropriate to the dimension of the assignments and take the necessary steps to safeguard the political environment of the country and prevent the occurrence of security crimes.

D. The organizations in the country and abroad are responsible for providing the necessary facilities for the personnel of the Ministry of Information.

E. The expenditures of the personnel employed outside the country (subject of Paragraph E of this note) should be included in accordance with the regulations of the appropriate organization in the budget line of that organization and spent by the same organization.

F. The implemental bylaws of Paragraphs D and E of this note shall be proposed by the minister of information and, after expert examination, be prepared in the National Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization of the country and approved by the president.

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No one spoke in support or opposition, and the committee had no comments. But the government opposed this note. Then it was put to a vote and ratified.

The Guidance Committee

Attached Note

"In order to achieve the cultural goals of the Second Five-Year Plan for the growth of cultural activities and countering cultural invasion by the enemy, in addition to the funds ratified in the course of the plan, the government is responsible for allocating three-thousandths of the total current and developmental funds of the Second Plan, except for affairs related to defense and education, in the annual budget to the programs in:

"1) the Institute for Organizing and Publishing the Works of Imam Khomeyni.

"2) The Islamic Culture and Guidance, the Cultural Heritage, and the Islamic Propaganda Organizations.

"3) The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, in ratios of 10 percent, 30 percent, and 60 percent, respectively. These funds for the above-mentioned sectors will be explained in accordance with the current methods in the proposed annual budget bills."

Taqavi explained this proposal and said: In the world, countries have written thousands of publications about ideas and thought of the leaders of their revolutions. Unfortunately, in the Second Plan, nowhere is there a sign to explain and interpret the ideas of the Imam. At the present time, 100 works of the Imam are being translated and published in 15 languages. We must do something to have the student theses of 100 students concentrate on the works of the Imam. Some parts of the country are not covered by the Voice and Vision, which we must strengthen. No one spoke in support or opposition. The government opposed it.

In defense of the proposal, Dr. 'Ali Larijani, the director of the Voice and Vision, said:

Besides its informational role, the Voice and Vision has a role in the national security of the country. In five years, the revolution will be 20 years old. Do you expect that in various parts of the country people will be unable to receive the Voice and Vision and benefit from their programs? Is this not injustice? Why have the deputies of the border towns, who have come to me frequently and complained about the lack of coverage of those regions by the Voice and Vision programs, said nothing here? With the budget that we have, we have no other way but to end the existing projects. We cannot expand the second network. Do something to ensure that attention is paid to the issue of spreading information. The projection is for three in 1,000, and with this amount the Imam's Institution will also expand. They have a variety of programs. If we are unable to spread the ideas of the Imam now, then when can we do it? Believe me, I am speaking sincerely. Then it was put to a vote and ratified with a decisive vote.

Joint Proposal of the Health and Higher Education Committees

Attached Note

"In order to attract Iranian expert forces abroad and support the expert forces in the country, the government is responsible for taking the following steps: Notes 44 and 45 of the First Five-Year Plan, with the amendments, shall remain in effect in the course of the Second Five-Year Plan." This note concerns attracting expert individuals.

Dr. Nejabat explained: In accordance with Notes 44 and 45, some facilities have been taken into consideration for expert forces that include loans, land, and other resources. Strengthening the scientific faculties is a fundamental investment. If these facilities are granted, committed Muslim young people who received specializations after the revolution will be encouraged. Experts who lack land, housing, and resources are subject to this note.

The Combined Committee had no comment, and the government opposed this proposal. Then it was put to a vote and ratified.

Paragraph Attached to Note 25

This paragraph had been left out in the printing of ratifications by the Office of Majles Laws.

The Export Development Bank of Iran is responsible for collecting all funds that result from the granting of export foreign currency funds included in the budget law of 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991], and 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] in the course of the Second Plan and again granting in the form of foreign currency funds to the exporters. These amounts will be regarded as government capital in the bank. The Export Development Bank of Iran is granted permission to use the profit from annual financial operations for granting loans to the exporters. This amount will be considered government capital in that bank in the course of the Second Plan. The government may place the necessary funds by granting loans at a preferred rate through the Export Development Bank of Iran to create export transport terminals along with facilities to keep goods and international trade complexes at the disposal of actual or legal exporters.

Proposal of the Energy Committee

Attached Note

"Considering the importance and sensitivity of the role of water in the economic development and independence of the country, the government is responsible for placing the amount of 3 percent from the total developmental funds of the country—except from the Ministries

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of Education, Higher Education, Health and Treatment, and Defense—in the course of the Second Plan, at the disposal of the Ministry of Energy to be used through the exchange of agreements with the Plan and Budget Organization for the implementation of water provision and water outreach projects."

The spokesman of the Combined Committee said in opposition: This is not a reward for the hard work of the Combined Committee. You gave us an assignment we worked on for weeks and explained it to this point. This morning, we gave 3 percent there, and again this afternoon we gave 3 percent from somewhere else to water. This is not planning. We put funds for the water sector at nearly R80,000 billion in the plan. Do other sectors have enough? This is an action contrary to the plan.

Then it was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Commerce Committee

Attached Note

"The government is responsible for including in the annual budget subsidies to be paid for essential goods in the course of the plan, retaining the per capita amount of goods and coupons on the basis of 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] and the actual per capita need for goods in the form of foreign currency and rials."

Then [the note] was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Agricultural Committee

Attached Note

"In order to support, create, and develop conversion and rural handicraft and handwoven carpet weaving industries (creating 300,000 new job opportunities in these areas), while providing developmental funds, the government is responsible for guaranteeing at least 70 percent of the profit and service charges of the necessary granted banking funds, with long-term repayment and needed capital in circulation, to be paid from the annual budget. It must offer rural development services and allocate related resources in a way that, considering the system of hierarchy in offering fundamental services, the rural population's use of rural roads, electricity, and physical improvement of the rural environment will increase by an average of 15 percent, and increase by 10 percent in access to healthy drinking water, in the final year of the Second Plan compared to the beginning of the plan."

This attached note was put to a vote and ratified.

Also, in another note:

"For the purpose of production growth, decrease in the waste of agricultural products, the development of exports in this sector, planning, investment, and the development of industries connected with the agricultural sector, in the course of the Second Developmental Plan, the Ministries of Construction Jihad and Agriculture, shall be responsible for the required raw materials. The implemental bylaws of this note shall be proposed by the above-mentioned two ministries and ratified by the Cabinet."

Proposal To Be Attached to Paragraph C of Article 22

"The National Natural Gas Company may use up to $2 billion from the medium-term and long-term funds of foreign financial institutions for the development of natural gas outreach and the conversion of fuel of power plants, factories and vehicles."

This attached proposal was put to a vote and ratified.

Proposal of the Higher Education Committee

Attached Note

"In order to provide the needed faculty for higher education in the country, in the course of the plan, the government is responsible for providing the necessary foreign currency for purchasing the necessary equipment and training at least 1,000 persons per year to meet the faculty needs in the country and for sending them abroad every year at the doctoral level from the budget of the two ministries, accordingly."

This proposal was put to a vote and ratified.

The Proposal of the Combative Majles Deputies

The Last Attached Note

"All government and government-controlled institutions, factories, and companies are responsible for spending at least 2 percent of their net profit on strengthening and developing mobilization and cultural, athletic, and defense readiness programs and other related activities."

This proposal was put to a vote and ratified.

Single article. The large quality and quantity goals of the essential and general policies of the Second Five-year Plan are ratified as stated in the text and the attached charts of this law.

The government is granted permission to allocate, from the general budget sources in Charts Nos. 4 to 9 of the plan law, up to the ceiling, the following amounts, with consideration for the achievable revenues and observing the related laws and regulations, in order to achieve the goals of the program.

In 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996], R36,394 billion; 1375 [21 March 1996-20 March 1997], R41,296 billion; 1376 [21 March 1997-20 March 1998], R46,733 billion; 1377 [21 March 1998-20 March 1999], R52,938 billion; 1378 [21 March 1999-20 March 2000], R60,825 billion.

The total of the general budget expenditures in the course of the program, R238,186 billion.

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With consideration for the notes of this law, the government is responsible for providing the necessary groundwork so that the goals, policies, and investment projects from the general budget resources and those of the government affiliated for-profit companies and establishments will be implemented in the years of the plan.

After reading the single article, this article and 103 notes were put to a vote and ratified.

Statements of Dr. Ruhani

After the ratification of the notes of the Second Plan, Dr. Ruhani said in a speech: In order for this plan to be placed at the disposal of the revered nation in the form that was ratified today, before everything else, the government and the Majles must thank the grand leader. His guidance and directives were the best guide for the government and for us in order for the Second Plan to be devised and ratified.

In continuation, Dr. Ruhani thanked the deputies, the special committees, the members of the Combined Committee, the spokesman of the Combined Committee, the Voice and Vision, and the press for reporting on the Majles programs as well as the employees in various divisions of the Majles and said: We also thank the serving government, one of whose great missions was to prepare and devise the Second Plan. God willing, with the views expressed by the honorable Council of Guardians, which in the future weeks will be studied in the Majles, it will be announced in its final form.

Ruhani also added: This great plan has been prepared and devised with social justice, agriculture, education, and defense as its center, and it has important and essential points, especially in regard to supporting the low-income strata of the society. This plan can guarantee our independence, production, and growth. In this plan, the average growth of about 5.1 [percent] has been taken into consideration, which we hope to be able to accomplish in the Second Plan.

The deputy speaker of the Majles said in continuation: In this plan, in order to harness inflation and the growth of cash flow, the Combined Committee did a very vital job, with the cooperation of the government, which was ratified by the Majles. Also, in order to control foreign obligations, a note that was ratified was very important. The ceiling of obligations and repayment was specified. On the whole, I think a complete plan to the best of the ability of the Majles and the government was prepared. I hope this plan will be a blessing to our nation, our government, and the officials of our regime and all will be able to work to implement this plan as soon as it has been devised and ratified.

On the Margins

Bylaws Reminder of Movahhedi-Savoji

The attached proposal concerning the Judicial Affairs Committee was protested by Mr. Movahhedi-Savoji on the basis of bylaws. Movahhedi-Savoji believes that the Judicial Committee has offered three proposals for the increase in the ceiling of the funds of general national inspection, documents and records, and Medical Examiner's Office in the form of one proposal to the Majles and that this is contrary to the bylaws. Mr. Nateq-Nuri also considered this protest to be valid and asked the Judicial Committee to prioritize it and only offer one proposal. They offered the records and documents part, which was ratified. It is interesting that every committee had the right to offer only one proposal to the Majles.

In Terms of Energy, Natural Gas Is an Abundant Source

When the attached note concerning natural gas was presented for discussion, Beytollah Ja'fari recited the following poem concerning the importance of natural gas:

In terms of energy, natural gas is an abundant source. In the process of development, natural gas is miraculous. Oil is limited and difficult to obtain. The best source of energy is natural gas.

Tehran City Hall and Foreign Contractors

Yesterday, Mr. Mohsen Kuhkan, the deputy from Lenjan, reminded the minister of interior in connection with Tehran City Hall. He told our correspondent: Recently, the World Bank gave $40 million in funds to collect the surface waters in Tehran. Considering the declaration of readiness by domestic contractors and the experts of the Tehran Metro Company to implement this project, and given that the task is not complex, it is not clear why Tehran City Hall is seeking foreign contractors to implement this project. In this connection, the honorable minister of interior was reminded to use these funds to create jobs for domestic contractors, because it was heard that Tehran City Hall has sent a delegation to Brazil to sign a contract with the Brazilians.

Deadline for Presenting the 1374 Budget Bill

Engineer Bahonar, a member of the board of directors of the Majles, said to our correspondent concerning the time for presenting next year's budget bill: In the First Plan, the government was granted permission to present the budget bill by 15 Azar [6 December]. But in the Second Plan, it has been ratified that the government must present the budget bill to the Majles earlier, by 5 Azar [26 November].

He added: In regard to the proposals and bills, the framework devised by the Combined Committee has not changed a great deal. This indicates the trust of the Majles in the expert work of the Combined Committee.

Elimination of the Financial Problems Regarding Education

Engineer Biazar, the parliamentary deputy of the Ministry of Education, said to our correspondent regarding one of the notes of the Second Plan, which concerned

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providing the budget of the Ministry of Education: This ministry faced a 63-billion-tuman budget deficit, 50 billion tumans of which has been provided by the Plan and Budget Organization. At the present time, the extra pay for educational jobs that with the ratification of the Majles was supposed to increase 5 percent for those with high school diplomas, 10 percent for those with associate degrees, and 15 percent for those with bachelors degrees in 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] has not been paid so far. Or, in the past, some hourly teachers were paid with delays. With this note, the problems will be eliminated.

The Letter of Gratitude of the Deputies From Kermanshah to the President

The text of the letter of gratitude of the deputies of the province of Kermanshah is as follows:

On behalf of the brave, religious, committed, and patient people of the province of Kermanshah, we thank the honorable president, Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani, for accepting the invitation and for the glorious visit of Your Honor to the martyr-nurturing province of Kermanshah and praise and thank the brave and noble border-protecting people for their self-sacrifice, heroism, and expression of pure sentiments.

6 Dec 95

95LA0072A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 7 Dec 95 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Dr. Rowhani, and the deputies from the cities of 'Avaneh, Selseleh, Delfan, and al-Shotor spoke as pre-agenda speakers. Then Dr. Rowhani gave a speech in which he offered condolences on the sudden death of Mr. Seyyed Ayatollah Musavi Ojaq, deputy from Kermanshah. Then the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Jamshid Qanbari, Deputy From Mianeh

Farmers who abandon fields and cultivation and go to the big cities are creating many problems.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Qanbari, deputy from Mianeh. During his speech he offered condolences on the death of Ayatollah Araki and the death of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Ojaq, deputy from Kermanshah. He said: Due to the lack of economic development in the past, Mianeh has more deprivation, and it is in a very bad situation in terms of employment. This has caused such heavy rural migration that unfortunately this region's population growth has been negative in the last few years.

Farmers who abandon their fields and cultivation and go to the big cities are creating many problems. I expect the government and the minister of labor to take their employment-creating programs, which are always being discussed, to the deprived areas.

Qanbari mentioned another of Mianeh's problems, the transit road between Mianeh and Tabriz. He said: It has been stated repeatedly in this forum that this road is more like a killing ground, but unfortunately the Ministry of Roads has taken no steps of any kind to eliminate the accident-prone points in the region.

In conclusion, he said the completion of the Zanjan-Mianeh-Bostanabad highway is the only economic improvement in the region.

Seyyed Hoseyn Hashemi, Deputy From Mianeh There must be a serious decision to solve the production problems, so production will be under no further pressure.

The next speaker was Hashemi, deputy from Mianeh. During his speech he offered condolences on the death of Ayatollah Araki. He expressed thanks for the action taken by the Society of Qom Seminary Teachers in announcing the source of emulation. He said: One of the most important issues in our society is fighting hoarders and people who sell at high prices. All those who are concerned about the sacred government of the Islamic Republic are putting their hopes in this positive government action. I hope those implementing the law will pursue this task with the utmost seriousness.

He discussed the nation's financial and production problems. He said: This issue has caused special problems for production. There must be a serious decision to solve them, so the process of production will be under no further pressure.

I expect the Central Bank to adopt appropriate policies, especially in the matter of how to make use of export foreign exchange [as published] in production, and to take a very important step to solve the current problems in the production sector, so that this sector will be more active in the nation's vigorous economy.

He discussed the special deprivation in Mianeh and its affiliated districts. He said: In view of the fact that many of Mianeh's roads are almost blocked, I ask the Ministry of Roads to solve the problem and to procure the machinery needed to reopen the region's rural roads.

In conclusion, he asked the Ministry of Health to take steps to obtain medical cadre for the region's hospital.

Mohammad Mohammadi, Deputy From Delfan and al-Shotor.

The National Organization to Inspect and Supervise Prices and the Distribution of Goods and Services must not give different treatment to any government or non-government institution.

The final speaker was Mohammadi, deputy from Selseleh, Delfan, and al-Shotor. He offered condolences on the death of Ayatollah al-'Ozma Araki and the sudden

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death of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Ojaq, deputy from Kermanshah. He thanked the president of the republic and the minister of the interior for elevating the districts of al-Shotor, Pol-e Dokhtar, and Azna to the status of municipalities. Continuing, he said: I thank the governor general of Lorestan for holding the growth and development seminar in the province of Lorestan. This measure will induce the respected researchers and professors to begin researching and understanding various capacities.

He added: In terms of province resources, the Province of Lorestan is rich. The above measures can be a way to activate those capabilities.

The speaker discussed the problem of unemployment in the province of Lorestan. He said: Statistics show that some of these problems have mostly come about due to shortages, inattention, and the low level of economic development. On the other hand the rapid population growth in the province and the excessive rural migration to the cities have exacerbated this problem. It is hoped that the government will take the measures necessary to create employment in this province.

Mohammadi explained that the program to fight selling at high prices is a measure aimed at helping society's deprived and oppressed people. He added: If this program is fully successful, it will lead to saturation of the market with the necessary goods needed by society and precise control of the work of factories and government and nongovernment companies.

Continuing, the speaker said: The National Organization to Inspect and Supervise Prices and the Distribution of Goods and Services must not give different treatment to any institution, whether government or nongovernment.

Continuing, he discussed the construction of two connective road projects between al-Shotor and Borujerd and Nurabad and Kuhdasht, and the provision of credits for that in the 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] Budget Law. He issued a memo to the chief of the Plan and Budget Organization concerning the weak management in the Wounded Veterans Foundation and on the part of the director of the Tehran Province health care and treatment. He thanked the minister of post and telegraph for building telephone offices and installing digital equipment in this province.

Legislation

Motion on Procedures for Preventing Air Pollution

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was consideration of the details of the Motion on Procedures for Preventing Air Pollution, which was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: To implement Article 50 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to clean and protect the air from pollution, all organizations and institutions and all real persons and legal entities are required to obey the policies and regulations given in this law.

Article 2: Any action that causes air pollution is forbidden. Air pollution consists of the existence or distribution of one or several pollutants, whether solid, liquid, radioactive, or non-radioactive in the open air in quantities or for a length of time where its quality is changed in such a way as to damage human beings or other living beings or plants or their fruits or roots.

Article 3: The sources of air pollution regulated by this law are classified in the following three groups:

A: Motor vehicles

B: Factories, work places, and power plants

J: Commercial, residential, and miscellaneous sources

Part Two [as published] Motor Vehicles

The use of motor vehicles that emit exhaust and other pollutants into the open air in excess of the established limit is prohibited. The authorized emissions limit for motor vehicles will be set by the Environmental Protection Organization in cooperation with the Ministry of Heavy Industries, and will be approved by the Supreme Environmental Protection Council.

Article 5: Any motor vehicle in use must have a special certificate of compliance with the air pollutants emission limit. Persons with motor vehicles are required every year to have their motor vehicles tested and inspected at centers approved by the Environmental Protection Organization, to be created by the municipalities, and to obtain a certificate of compliance with the air pollutants emission limit. Otherwise, travel by vehicles lacking the aforementioned certificate will be prevented as determined in the executive guidelines for this law.

Article 6: The municipalities, the police forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the ministries, and the relevant organizations are required to plan and organize the movement of motor vehicles and the urban transportation system in such a way that, while reducing air pollution, it allows for daily urban trips.

[As published, Article 7 omitted]

Article 8: The manufacture, production, and import of motor vehicles and also motors and other parts having to do with vehicle combustion such as carburetors and filters are required to comply with environmental protection standards.

Article 9: The Ministry of Heavy Industries is required to write the policies and programs for its affiliated units and companies producing motor vehicles in such a way that first there will be no production of vehicles with non-standard motors and parts, second that priority will be given to the program to produce public transportation vehicles in vehicle manufacture planning, and third that the design and manufacture of automobiles will be done in such a way that they will be able to use natural gas as much as possible.

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Article 10: The licensing of every type of vehicle requires adherence to the standards given in Article 8 of this Law.

[As published, Articles 11-18 omitted]

Article 19: The industrial centers, cities, and complexes, and power plants and producing units are required to allocate at least 10 percent of the space in the cities or of the total space allocated for the construction of production and service units, to the creation of green space, trees, and for the cultivation of trees appropriate to the region.

Article 20: Factories, work places, power plants, and brick and lime kilns are required to use accessible and appropriate combustion fuels and systems in such a way as to lead to reduced air pollution.

Note: In its gas and fuel delivery planning, the Ministry of Petroleum is required to give priority to procuring fuel for the industrial regions, factory, and work place centers, and brick kilns adjacent to the large cities.

[As published, Article 21 omitted]

Part Four: Commercial, Household, and Miscellaneous Sources

Article 22: The spread and dissemination into the open air of any kind of air pollutant beyond the authorized limit from commercial, household, and miscellaneous sources, is prohibited.

Article 23: All pollution sources such as bath houses, bakeries, hotels, restaurants, and others are required, while taking the necessary measures to prevent the dissemination of exhaust and other pollutants into the open air, to use appropriate fuel, preferably natural gas, which reduces air pollution.

The Ministry of Petroleum is required in its planning for fuel delivery to the large cities to give priority to the procurement of suitable fuel and the delivery of natural gas to the commercial resources and public service units.

Article 24: To prevent environmental pollution, hospitals, treatment clinics, and health care and treatment centers are required, within a specified period, to be set by the Environmental Protection Organization, to install and make use of standard equipment such as incinerators and to do this in accordance with procedures approved by the Environmental Protection Organization. The municipalities are required to bear the expense and quickly and separately to collect the trash and garbage from the hospitals, treatment clinics, and health care and treatment centers which cannot install incinerators, and to dispose of it in ways that are appropriate and approved by the Environmental Protection Organization.

Article 25: Burning or piling urban and household garbage and any kind of rubbish in the public roadways and open air is prohibited.

[As published, Articles 26 and 27 omitted]

Article 28: The creation of any kind of noise pollution beyond the authorized limit is prohibited. The guidelines for preventing noise pollution will be prepared by the Environmental Protection Organization and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Part Five: Penalties

Article 29: Individuals who travel in unauthorized polluting motor vehicles, and also those who do not comply with the limitations and prohibitions given in Article 7 of this law will, be fined 5,000 to 100,000 rials [R], depending on the number of cylinders, the volume of the motor, the degree of pollution, and the number of repetitions of the crime, in accordance with guidelines to be prepared by the Environmental Protection Organization and the Ministry of the Interior and approved by the Council of Ministers. At the same time, the aforementioned polluting vehicle will be prevented from operating until the cause of the pollution is eliminated.

Article 30: Owners and officials of polluting factories and work places who act in violation of articles 14, 16, and 17 in this law will be fined R500,000 to R1 million the first time. If there is a repeat offense they will be sentenced to penal imprisonment from two to six months and required to pay a cash fine of R800,000 to R2 million.

Note 2: With regard to the crimes mentioned in this law, in addition to real persons and legal entities, the Environmental Protection Organization, according to the case, will be a plaintiff or a private claimant with regard to damages to the environment.

[As published, Article 31 omitted]

Article 32: Owners and officials of commercial sources and public places who pollute the air in violation of this law will be fined R100,000 to R500,000 for each warning and deadline expiration. If there are repeat offenses they will be fined R300,000 to R2 million.

Article 33: Those responsible for pollution caused by miscellaneous and household sources and also those causing noise pollution and those committing the crimes mentioned in Article 24 of this law will be fined R30,000 to R300,000, and if there are repeat offenses they will be fined R100,000 to R1 million.

Part Six: Various Regulations

Article 34: The Voice and Vision Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran is required, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Organization, to prepare and implement suitable programs to educate public opinion on the laws and regulations concerning environmental laws and regulations.

[As published, articles 35 and 36 omitted]

Article 37: The president of the republic and the chief of the Environmental Protection Organization are responsible for the careful implementation of this law, and they

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are required once every six months to report on their activities to the appropriate Majles commission.

Amendments to Articles from the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Mines Law

The second item on the agenda was the details from the Motion to Amend Articles from the Islamic Republic of Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Mines Law, whose provisions were approved by the deputies.

[As published] Notes 1 and 3 for Article 4 are amended as follows:

Note 1: The establishment of a chamber in the municipality requires a minimum of 50 members.

Note 3: The procedures and extent of the Iran Chamber's financial aid to the municipal chambers requires approval from the Iran Chamber's Board of Directors.

Article 2: Paragraphs B, h, and Y in the law's Article 5 are amended as follows, and four paragraphs called paragraphs K, L, M, V, and N are appended to it:

B: The provision of consultative views on the nation's economic affairs, whether commercial, industrial and mining, or the like, to the three powers of government.

h: The establishment of domestic specialist and commercial representative offices with authorization from the Ministry of Commerce, and participation in seminars and conferences pertaining to commercial, industrial, mining, and agricultural activities in the framework of the policies of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Y: Issuing membership cards in accordance with the Iran Chamber's guidelines, to complete the documents for issuing commercial cards.

K: Forming export and import unions and production syndicates in the areas of industrial, mining, and service commercial activities, in accordance with the relevant regulations.

L: Operating applied training classes in the various commercial, industrial, mining, and service fields, as appropriate for the nation's needs.

M: Preparing, issuing, liquidating, and approving documents, which are the responsibility of the Iran Chamber according to international regulations, in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce.

V: [omitted as published]

N: Forming joint chambers with friendly nations in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 3: Paragraph D Article 6 is deleted.

Article 4: Article 8 of the law is amended as follows:

Article 8: The Supreme Iran Chamber Supervisory Council consists of the following people:

The minister of commerce, the minister of economic affairs and finance, the minister of industries, the minister of heavy industries, the minister of mines and metals, and the minister of agriculture, the chief of the Iran Chamber and two of his deputies, the chief of the Supreme Supervisory Council, and the minister of commerce.

Article 8 (Addendum): The following article is appended to the law as Article 14:

Article 14: Membership in any chamber will require having a membership from the relevant chamber.

[As published, Article 15 omitted]

Article 16: Article 26 is renamed as Article 20 and is amended as follows:

Article 20: The revenues of the Iran Chamber will be obtained from the following places:

A: Annual membership dues in accordance with guidelines to be proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Chamber's Membership Council.

B: From implementation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Law on Procedures for Meeting the Expenses of the Chambers of Commerce, Industries and Mines, passed by the Majles on 11 Aban 1372 [2 November 1993].

It is worth mentioning that a group of deputies proposed deleting Article 1, and this proposal was approved.

Article 1 said: To help create conditions for the growth and development of the nation's economy, exchange ideas, and express the views and ideas of the commercial, industrial, mining, and agricultural managers, under the duties and prerogatives of this law the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Mines of the Islamic Republic of Iran is formed.

Cultural Agreement Between Iran and Malaysia

The final item on the agenda was the report from the Islamic Art and Guidance Commission concerning the Bill on the Cultural Agreement between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the government of Malaysia. This bill was agreed to by the deputies.

According to Article 1 of this agreement: The two parties to the agreement encourage cultural relations in the following areas and will take the necessary steps to implement them.

A: The creation of close cooperation between the universities, educational, and research bodies and societies or centers in the areas of culture, art and historical, and religious scholarship.

B: Exchanging information and publications pertaining to culture, art, and the study of history and religion, and creating close cooperation between the National Library of Malaysia and the National Library of Iran.

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J: Increasing the activities of youth and sports and exchanging sports information.

D: Increasing joint cooperation between the radio, television, and cinema organizations and the relevant news foundations.

h: Holding exhibitions, a cultural week, and taking part in the celebrations and cultural observances by each of the two sides.

V: Encouraging cultural visits and joint research groups, and increasing tourism between the two sides to the agreement.

Condolences from the Deputies on the Death of One of the Kermanshah Deputies

A message of condolences from 150 Majles deputies on the death of Seyyed Ayatollah Musavi Ojaq, deputy from Kermanshah, was read at yesterday's open Majles session as follows:

The sad event of the loss of our respected colleague in a traffic accident has brought grief. The respected Musavi Ojaq, deputy from Kermanshah, who was one of our concerned colleagues and a protector of the deprived and who knew no limitations on the path of service to Islam and the Islamic revolution, has hastened to the hereafter. We offer condolences on the death of this dear brother and his respected wife to their survivors and especially to the respected of Kermanshah.

Majles Notes

Deputy From Kermanshah's Funeral

Seyyed Ayatollah Musavi Ojaq, deputy from Kermanshah, died along with his wife in a traffic accident while returning to Tehran from Qom. In this accident his young child was also injured. Yesterday, in the midst of the sadness and grief of the deputies, that late one's body was carried from the Majles to the Behesht-e Zahra cemetery, in order to be taken to Kermanshah after going through the legal procedures.

During the funeral for the deputy from Kermanshah, Ayatollah Movahedi-Kermani, deputy from Tehran, gave a short speech in which he discussed the moral characteristics of that late one. He mentioned his spirit of effort and persistence, and he praised that late one's struggles to solve the problems of the people in the region.

It is necessary to mention that during the last three months Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni-Shahrudi died of cancer, Jalil Rashidi, deputy from Marvdasht, and the late Musavi, deputy from Kermanshah, died in traffic accidents.

RESALAT offers condolences to the Majles deputies, that late one's family and the zealous people of Kermanshah, on the loss of the late Seyyed Ayatollah Musavi, the hard-working deputy from Kermanshah.

Reason for Delay Presenting the Consumer Protection Bill to the Majles

Yesterday Ayatollah Mojtahed Shabestari, chief of the Commerce Commission, discussed with our correspondent the reason for the delay presenting the Consumer and Producer Protection Bill to the Majles. He said: The final phase of the bill has been approved in the commission, and its final phase was concurrent with implementation of the program to fight selling at high prices. After a speech by the president of the republic and support given by the exalted leader, with approval by the Expediency Discernment Council, the Law on Penalties and Procedures for Punishing Those Who Sell at High Prices was transferred from the judicial power to the Executive power.

It was noticed that there were conflicts between this law and the Penalties Law in some of the articles, especially with regard to the penalties. We reached the conclusion that we must revise it some. It was decided to reconsider and amend the weaknesses in the Penalties Law and the conflicts that might arise in implementing the Consumer and Producer Protection Law with the Penalties Law, and to present it again in the open Majles in the not-too-distant future after a new compilation.

He added: The Consumer and Producer Protection Bill will cause the Penalties Motion to be more complete. With its many provisions, it can be constructive in solving the nation's economic problems. This bill does not merely deal with punishing violators. It is a comprehensive law, and with its final approval and implementation, an important part of the problems of distribution and the lack of coordination between production and distribution will be eliminated.

Presenting the 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] Budget Bill

With the completed consideration of the notes in the 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] Budget Bill, our correspondent learned that it is very likely that next Sunday the 1374 Budget Bill will be presented to the Majles by the president of the republic.

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[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Dr. Rowhani, and the deputies from the cities of Qom, Tehran, Ahar, Tabriz, and Varamin spoke as pre-agenda speakers. Dr. Rowhani gave a speech in which he offered condolences on the martyrdom of Imam Hadi (peace be upon him) and commemorated Student Day. He discussed the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Then the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Deputy Speaker's Remarks

At yesterday's open Majles session Dr. Hasan Rowhani gave a speech offering condolences on the martyrdom of

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His Holiness Imam Hadi (peace be upon him). In this regard he said: In the 42 years of his blessed life, Imam Hadi (peace be upon him) spent about 20 years in exile. This shows that Imam Hadi's (peace be upon him) path, like that of the rest of the guided imams (peace be upon them) was a path of crusading and struggle against the idolaters of the time. At that historic time when the governor of Medina wrote to his deputy, "If you want Medina and Mecca to remain in your control and if you need these two cities, then exile 'Ali Ibn Mohammad (peace be upon him) from Medina," this was an indication of Imam Hadi's (peace be upon him) power and influence, and of his crusading and struggling.

He then said: Many of that holy man's students spent their lives in prison. The story of 'Ali Ibn Ja'far of Baghdad is famous, as well as the story of that holy man's students, who were martyred while standing up against the idolaters. We have all heard the story of Ibn Sakiat, Imam Hadi's (peace be upon him) famous student, and how he was martyred in the most tragic way. Fortunately that holy man's legacy of words, stories, and guidance from the imam remains for us. That includes His Holiness 'Abdol 'Azim Hoseyni (peace be upon him), and we are proud that his chaste grave and his sacred shrine have always been a refuge for Muslims. We all know that this sacred shrine was a center of struggle against despotism and imperialism during the time of the Constitutional Revolution.

Elsewhere in his talk Dr. Rowhani commemorated the martyrs of 16 Azar [7 December] (Student Day). He said:

Student Day is a day of student struggle against despotism and a day of students standing up against the government of the coup d'etat and American imperialism. Throughout the Islamic uprising, from the first day until the day of victory, the dear students and Muslims always had an essential role and played a worthy part in the triumph of the Islamic revolution. Basically the name "student" has been associated with being in the forefront, being revolutionary, being devoted, being alert, and having a sharp sense of politics. We will not forget the presence of the dear basiji students on the front lines in the eight years of the sacred defense. The land of Hoveyzeh has witnessed this steadfastness, defense, and resistance by our students.

Our students have also always considered it a matter of pride to obey and follow the exalted leader and the imamate, and they have always been proud of this great honor.

The deputy Majles speaker discussed the services to students by the government and the Majles. He said: The truth is that during these 15 years the government has taken great strides to develop educational centers and dormitories and to improve the quality of education. The Majles has always supported this sacred, sacrificing, and devoted class of people, and today it will also support them. Today as yesterday, we expect our dear and devoted students to study better and to work to gain knowledge and learning, for this is one of the main and basic foundations of independence and our not needing foreigners. We want them to make efforts in research to achieve self-sufficiency, and we desire their active involvement in political affairs, which was affirmed by the late Imam and the exalted leader of our revolution. We want defense of the government and the vice-regency, and at this sensitive time we need a sense of alertness and awareness.

Continuing his remarks, Dr. Hasan Rowhani also discussed the two-day conference on "European Cooperation Security." He said: This conference closed without making any kind of decision on the most important issue in Europe and the Balkans, meaning the issue of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is a new disgrace for Europe. The meetings with all this propaganda and attended by the great powers, the large and small nations of Europe, unfortunately were not even able to make a single statement or take a single decisive position on the shameful tragedy that is taking place in Bosnia. Russia's unstinting support for the aggressor Serbs, the two-sided and hypocritical positions of England and France, and especially England's shameful activities and positions, as well as those of the English commander of the UN forces in Bosnia, the inability of the Security Council to act on one of the most important international issues, and the false slogans of the new world order, tell us that the nations of the world can never depend on the Western powers and the international organizations.

He then said that the only way to defend the people of Bosnia is through steadfastness and resistance. He said: The arms embargo against Bosnia must be lifted. The people of Bosnia must be allowed to shoot the chests of the aggressors with rifles, and stand up against them.

He explained that volunteer Muslims must be sent to this area. He said: I believe that if defensive weapons are given to these heroic people, they will have no need of help from others, because they can stand up against these aggressors in order to put an end to this great crime.

Hasan Irani, Deputy From Qom

The unity between the vice-regent and the source of emulation in the absence of the late Imam has once again disappointed the enemy.

The second pre-agenda speaker was Irani, deputy from Qom. During his speech he commemorated 16 Azar, Student Day, and he praised the people for their extensive turnout for the funeral rites for Ayatollah Araki's pure body.

He discussed Ayatollah Araki's moral characteristics. He said: He was a source of emulation who said sincerely, humbly, and without expectations, "Preserving the government of the Islamic Republic is one of the most important duties for everyone. Supporting the late Imam is supporting the prince of the prophets, supporting the imams, and Hojjat Ibn al-Hasan." He said: All the

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people must understand that as long as they are able to do so they must follow and aid His Holiness the Imam, with their lives, their property, in their actions, and in their writing.

Elsewhere in his talk he said: World imperialism led by criminal America must realize that this nation is determined to stand and to preserve its Islamic orthodoxy and homeland, and that criminal imperialist threats and propaganda will never weaken its will. A nation that has lost one of its sources of emulation will stand together. Not just the women and men and old and young people, but their great leader, their dear president of the republic, the respected speaker of the Majles, the deputies, the ministers, and the military and national officials, all will be united and in solidarity together.

The deputy from Qom continued: Assuredly, if this spirit existed in the Islamic nations, the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina would never be slaughtered by the Serbs, Palestine would not be occupied and plundered this way by the Zionists, and Anwar al-Sadat's shameful Camp David Accord, along with the ugly compromises by Yasir 'Arafat, Husayn of Jordan, and other reactionary Arab leaders, would never have taken place. Domineering America and its agents would never have had the courage to engage in adventures in the world and to mobilize in the Persian Gulf, and the international organizations would never have become tools in the hands of those who have the veto.

Irani added: The selection and announcement of the source of emulation by the exalted leader at a gathering of sources of emulation not only has brought more peace of mind and thanks from the Society of Qom Seminary Teachers and the Tehran Militant Clergy Association [Jameh-ye Rowhaniyat-e Mobarez], it also has brought the good tidings of unity between the vice-regent and the source of emulation once again in the absence of the late Imam (peace be upon him), and disappointed the enemy.

It is appropriate for the nation's executive officials to take away the pain of deprivation from the city of Qom as soon as possible, and at least to put this city's development and outward face in order.

Qorban'ali Dari-Najafabadi, Deputy From Tehran

The next speaker was Dari-Najafabadi, deputy from Tehran. During his speech he offered congratulations on the arrival of the blessed month of Rajab [25 November-22 December] and Student Day, and he offered condolences on the martyrdom of Imam 'Ali al-Naqi (peace be upon him). He said: The study and approval of the Second Five-Year Plan has been completed, and we are now on the verge of approving the 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] Budget Bill. Therefore, to implement development programs, we must provide appropriate conditions and the necessary groundwork for its realization. He added: Organization, training, and management are the three key principles in development programs, and without them development will never be effective. Development depends on initiative, creativity, faith, motivation, and belief in self, and our system of education, university education, and research must be the key to reason and reform. It must find the solutions to problems, and it must think of answers.

The speaker explained that thoughts about growth, development, and action to solve problems and difficulties and to achieve success must be society's culture and morality. He said: The secret of the victory of any nation must be sought in that society's scientific and practical struggle, and emphasis on culture, beliefs, national solidarity, faith, and personal enthusiasm will play a fateful role in our national and Islamic life.

Dari-Najafabadi discussed the fact that the young generation, especially university students, must appreciate all this investment and this treasury of knowledge and faith, and prepare itself for a glorious future. He explained: Our national and economic life depends on production, increased utilization of resources, and a high return from administrative and executive organizations. In a word, it depends on increasing GNP.

Continuing, the deputy from Tehran added: We must establish a presence in international markets with more production and lower cost and with better quality. We must secure the future, and the culture of consumption and imports must be changed to a culture of production and exports.

The speaker also said: The executive, administrative, and judicial system will play a fateful and crucial role in the growth of development and in the strength, perpetuation, stability, and glory of Islamic society. It must move in this direction, and it must be a sound, vigorous, and constructive foundation for change and reform. It must safeguard the rights of the people, and it must not make trouble or create obstacles for them.

Dari-Najafabadi discussed the fact that the atmosphere of confidence, trust, and love of service must be increased. Continuing, he said: We must not work as if each of us is an independent island. The members of the Council of Ministers have a shared responsibility. Each person must not think only of solving his own problems. There must be an overall view of the nation's problems.

The deputy from Tehran then discussed the mission of the Majles and its role in guiding and making a proper foundation for securing justice and social welfare and giving the best guidance to the use of resources. He added: We must raise society's general culture. We must increase its growth and progress, and we must make use of the experience of the Majles's four legislative terms.

He continued: The job of deputy is a national and vital responsibility. The primary responsibility we have as deputies is to perform national responsibilities, work on the nation's overall issues, and give attention to key and fateful issues such as reforming the administrative structure, reducing centralization, controlling currency in

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circulation, reforming the education system, procuring general welfare in society, organizing various markets, applying serious supervision and persistent work to the nation's executive affairs, solving the problems of high prices, and other things.

The speaker explained: The deputies dealing realistically and constructively with problems and deviations will bring hope and happiness to the noble nation and the dear constituents, and it will awaken the light of hope in their hearts. Today all eyes are on the Majles. It is our duty to protect the prestige of the Majles. We must not tarnish the credibility of the Majles with trivial and small issues.

In conclusion, the deputy from Tehran said: The responsibility of being a deputy is really quite sensitive and constructive, provided we are familiar with our duties and strive to please God.

Valiollah Ahmadi-Zad-Sarai, Deputy From Ahar

Our economic life depends on increased utilization of resources and on a high return from the executive organizations.

The next speaker was Ahmadi-Zad-Sarai, deputy from Ahar. During his speech he said: The Qom Militant Clergy Association and the Militant Clerics Association [Jameh-ye Rowhaniat-e Mobarez] saved the Muslims of the world from confusion at the most sensitive time by issuing a statement, and to the people they introduced fully qualified persons with independent discretion in matters of religious jurisprudence, thwarting one of the plots by the enemies of Islam.

He added: The existence of the necessary qualifications for source of emulation in the blessed being of His Holiness Ayatollah al-'Ozma Khamene'i, with the distinction that His Excellency is more knowledgeable about politics and government than all the other clergy, and the combination of source of emulation and leadership in one person, will disappoint the sworn enemies of Islam and make them lose hope.

Continuing, the speaker discussed the recent activities to fight selling at high prices. He said: This matter must be continued along with fighting increases in current expenses, unnecessary expenditures, and the creation of ostentation in the government offices and organizations. Instead of engaging in distribution, the government must carefully supervise the system of supervision and strengthen existing cooperatives.

The deputy from Ahar then discussed the problem of unemployment in his electoral district. He added: Every year hundreds of students graduate. Only a small percentage of them are admitted to the universities, and they add to the numbers of the unemployed. They need investment and production resources. These will permit the region to engage in other activities.

Continuing, the speaker called for recognition of the area's potential for developing employment. He said: Local people should be used as much as possible in the region's active mines.

He discussed the trip by the minister of roads and transportation and his inspection of the Ahar-Tabriz road and his promise to help put the first section of it into operation. He said: Unfortunately this promise has not been kept, and I therefore ask the respected minister to build this road.

At the end of his talk Ahmadi asked the chief of the Physical Training Organization to help alleviate the problems and to provide sports resources, he asked the government to make use of carpet weavers using loans from Note 3, and the asked the minister of culture and higher education to help establish a medical sciences university in Ahar.

Mohammad 'Ali Nezhad Sarikhani, Deputy From Tabriz

Mr. Sarikhani, deputy from Tabriz, was another pre-agenda speaker. In his speech he addressed the minister of agriculture and the minister of commerce. He said: The onion crop this year in the Province of East Azerbaijan was more than 400,000 tons, which is at least 300,000 tons more than domestic consumption. This crop is spoiling in open storage in the rain, snow, and sun because of the lack of permission to export.

He added: The price paid to farmers for onions is already lower than the cost of producing them. It is not in the interest of the country or of the farmer that he cannot meet the minimum needs of his life after he and his family work continuously for more than a year. With the situation that has developed and the lack of permission to export onions, farmers have been forced to resort to loans and more loans to get what they need. Yet there is a good market in the nations in the region for the onion crop. It is far from just, that farmers are being prevented from selling their crops, and the crops are spoiling.

Mohammad Qomi, Deputy From Varamin

In the eight years of the sacred defense, the students stood up against world imperialism and the Ba'thist regime, along with the other classes of people.

The final pre-agenda speaker was Qomi, deputy from Varamin. During his speech he discussed Student Day. He said: Throughout the ages, the Iranian Muslim student has understood, with the help of dear Islam and the genuine clergy, the important principle that the mission of the student is not just to study and learn lessons. Struggling and social and political activity are part of his intellectual life.

He added: Our Iranian student came into public life with this idea, gave martyrs, was imprisoned and expelled from the university, but ultimately he got results. On 28 Mordad [19 August] and 15 Khordad [5 June], which

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began a new chapter in the Iranian nation's political struggles led by the great Imam (peace be upon him), the students arose with special activity. They came into the fray with unity, saying "God is great," and student problems took the form of a canon. From the years 1342 to 1357 [21 March 1963-20 March 1979] our nation witnessed the ties between the Muslim students, the seminaries, the committed clergy, and various classes of people in the nation.

Continuing, Qomi said: Martyrs spilled their blood on the ground, in order to take refuge there once more, for the student's mission is not merely to study, learn, and do research. Political activity, fighting oppression, infidelity, and the manifestations of idolatry are among the student's main responsibilities.

He cited the occupation of the American spy nest as one of the activities of students. He said: In the period since the triumph of the revolution, students have been actively involved in various affairs of the revolution. In the eight years of the sacred defense the students, along with the other classes, stood up against world imperialism and the Ba'thist regime. Hoveyzeh is true witness to the way the students stood manfully to face the attack of enemy tanks. Taking inspiration from the Prince of Martyrs, they declared that yes, they would be chopped to bits in the fight for independence and freedom, but they would never submit to humiliation.

Legislation

Amendment to the Training of Oral Hygiene Workers Law

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the second consultation of the Health Care Commission concerning the Motion to Amend the Training of Oral Hygiene Workers Law approved 1/23/1360 [12 April 1981] in order to expand treatment and health care services in the rural areas, for which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: Under this law, Note 8 of the Training of Oral Hygiene Workers Law enacted by the Majles on 1/23/1360 is amended as follows, and two notes, Notes 10 and 11, are appended to the aforementioned law:

Amended Note 8: After six years service in the rural areas mentioned in this law, the individuals mentioned in this law may take part in the relevant specialist examinations held every year by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education, and may continue their studies at the doctoral level in the field of dentistry. The aforementioned individuals will not be limited in the number of times they may take the relevant examination, as long as they serve in the rural areas. The costs of conducting the specialist examinations mentioned in this note will be met from funds to be collected as registration fees at the examination from the applicants mentioned in this law, by the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education.

Appended Note 10: If the individuals mentioned in this law wish to continue service in the field of dentistry while studying, they may continue their studies in the associate expert program in Public Health, according to the Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education's regulations.

Appended Note 11: The Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education may employ the individuals mentioned in this law in the needed urban hygiene centers, provided they have completed their service in the rural areas and that none of that city's rural health care and treatment centers are lacking oral and dental hygienists or dentists.

Amendment to Smuggler Penalties Law

The final item on the agenda was the details of the Motion to Amend Article 1 of the Smuggler Penalties Law enacted 12/29/1312 [19 March 1934] and its subsequent amendment enacted 12/29/1353 [19 March 1975], for which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: Article 1 of the Smuggler Penalties Law enacted 12/29/1312 and its notes are amended as follows:

Article 1: Whoever smuggles government property, in addition to returning the property, or the value of it if the property itself does not exist, according to the case and in view of the conditions, resources and number of times the crime was committed, will be fined up to a maximum of five times the value in rials of the smuggled property and will receive 74 lashes. With regard to those who smuggle goods whose import and export is prohibited and restricted, in addition to the penalties above, they will be sentenced to up to two years of penal imprisonment. The production of alcohol and alcohol compounds and of non-alcoholic beverages and fruit juices through industrial means inside the country in unauthorized ways and marketing them before paying the relevant taxes where the procedures for paying the taxes have been given, will be regarded as smuggling government property, and the fine for doing so will be ten times the amount of the revenues the government should have gotten.

Note 1: With regard to restricted goods and goods whose import and export are restricted, if there is evidence that points to a justification for the accusation, a security deposit will be collected from the defendant by the examining magistrate whose amount will be no less than the amount of the fine and the value of the lost property. Whenever the smuggling is done by several people, an appropriate security deposit will be collected from each defendant, and the total amount will be no less than the amount of the fine and the value of the lost property.

Note 2: Whenever the tools and implements for distilling alcohol or mashed raw materials obviously prepared for distilling are found in the centers where alcohol production is authorized, in addition to confiscating the property, tools and implements, the perpetrator and his

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colleagues and assistants will each be sentenced to pay the penalties established for smuggling restricted goods (given in this article).

Note 3:

If domestic crops and products that are exported using the benefits of the Law Returning Customs Levies and Commercial Profits on Raw Materials for Machine-Made Produces at Factories, enacted in 1345 [21 March 1966-20 March 1967], or which are exported with exemptions from the payment of taxes and fees are returned without authorization to the country, this will be regarded as smuggling.

It is worth mentioning that a group of deputies wanted to table the aforementioned motion for three months. This proposal was not agreed to by the deputies and was rejected.

Majles Notes

Deputy from Rudsar's Memo on Fire at Former Majles Building

Following the fire at Majles Building 2 located in Baharestan Square, yesterday Mr. Rahbari-Amlashi, deputy from Rudsar, gave a memo based on Article 175 of the Majles Internal Guidelines.

He said: As the result of this fire about 50 percent of an important part of the former Majles building was destroyed. If this was deliberate, those who did it must be punished and identified to the public. If there was negligence, this must be accounted for by the Speaker's Council, and the Majles must be told about it.

He added: Based on the Majles Guidelines, the Speaker's Council is required to protect and guard Majles institutions. Now that this accident has taken place, whatever the Speaker's Council has done so far must be announced.

Mr. Rowhani, deputy speaker, said in response: The accident was very unfortunate.

The entire former Majles is one of the nation's historic sites and is very valuable. From the time the accident first took place, measures were taken to put out the fire and study its cause. The issue is being pursued, and after the issue is clarified the result will be given to the deputies and the people.

The deputy Majles speaker added: Right at 0500 on the day of the fire, supply personnel went into action. The safety measures have now been taken, and a decision will be made later to rebuild it.

Motion to Prohibit Use of Satellites Placed on Majles Agenda

The second consultation on the Motion to Prohibit the use of satellite reception equipment was placed on the Majles agenda.

In this motion, which was given priority for consideration at the request of a number of deputies, the Ministry of the Interior is required to collect satellite reception equipment as quickly as possible. Likewise, the Ministry of the Interior must, in coordination with the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, prevent the import, manufacture, or distribution of satellite reception equipment, and when confiscating the above equipment it must turn the perpetrators over to the Islamic revolutionary courts.

This motion allows one month for collecting the equipment, and all the confiscated goods will be given to the Voice and Vision Organization to expand radio and television coverage. This motion provides that importers, producers, and distributors of satellite reception equipment, in addition to having their disclosed property confiscated, will be fined 10 to 100 million rials [R]. Users, in addition to having their disclosed property confiscated, will be fined R1 million to R3 million.

14 Dec 94

94LA0077A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
15 Dec 94 pp 11, 12

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: The Majles met in open session yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri, and deliberated on the interpellation of the minister of mines and metals. After speeches by supporters and opponents and the minister, a vote was taken, and the Majles gave Engineer Mahluji a vote of confidence.

Deputy From Tonokabon's Speech

Niknam discussed ostentation and the purchase of the Pazhir [as publilshed] automobile. He said: The seeds for the kind of spending and ostentation that you have sown will remain in the country forever. You could have built it in the country, but you imported it.

He also added: The Mobarakeh Steel Plant is being built at a cost of $4 billion, plus 800 million tumans. If this work, which is still an issue, had not been done, we could have used this money to build treatment clinics, roads, and other things. Likewise, Engineer Torkan, the minister of roads, could have used $400 million to build the Tehran-Chalus road so that we would not have all the casualties on these routes. The gentlemen are responsible before the public treasury for the lives and property of these people.

Speech of Deputy From Tabriz

Jabarzadeh also spoke as another of the minister's questioners. He discussed demurrage (the cash penalty paid for the delay of ships). He said: It states in a letter that the ship Iran Eqbal had a four-day and 11-hour delay of its cargo at Bandar 'Abbas, and at the very outset the Esfahan Foundry Company paid $35,755 in demurrage. After stopping for one month at that port, by order of the Foundry Company, the ship went to Dubayy's Jabal 'Ali

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Port, and after waiting about seven months it succeeded in unloading the rest of its cargo.

He discussed the account statement to the Iran National Steel Company. He said: This statement, numbered 14.600.107 and dated 9/15/1372 [6 December 1993], was sent to the Steel Company by Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping. In this statement the amount of the demurrage was reported as follows: Demurrage on the ship Iran Eqbal in the amount of $1,817,953. After this amount was deducted from the price of the cargo, it became clear that we sold the cargo at $50 less than the international price.

He discussed the change in the situation at the Ministry of Mines and Metals Building. He said: Numerous accounts were opened illegally, and funds were deposited into these accounts from companies affiliated with the National Steel Company. Among these accounts are account 1801363181-418251 of the Bank of Commerce, Account 867167 of the Sepah Bank, and account 955 of the Behjatabad Branch. A number of these accounts were issued in the name of a company called Payman Isar, whose task it is to change the decorations at the ministry.

The speaker discussed the purchase of 600 tons of paraffin. He said: This paraffin was purchased at the request of the Iron Foundry Company and was imported into Bandar 'Abbas in the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990]. It is most unfortunate, however, that this material was left out in the rain and wind for a year and a half and was destroyed.

Deputy From Zanjan's Speech

Hakimi-Pur discussed the interpellation. In his speech he mentioned the Zanjan Lead and Zinc Factory and the conversion of the factory from the production of lead ingots to the production of copper ingots. He said: They may say that the price of lead on the international market is now low and that it was uneconomical to produce, but the reality is something different, and much of the public treasury was embezzled.

He continued: On 5/25/1371 [16 August 1992] the Zanjan Lead and Zinc Project was inaugurated, with the participation of German and Swedish companies. The rationale behind building this factory 10 km from Zanjan was the presence of the great Dandi Mine. There is four times as much zinc as there is lead there, but the zinc unit definitely was not put into operation.

Hakimi-Pur discussed the change in production to lead at the factory, the procurement of the needed concentrated ore, which must conform to a specific standard, and the fact that the concentrated ore from the Dandi Mine was unusable. He said: This issue did not arise until inauguration day, and after that date, the factory sent a letter to all of Iran's mines and to other countries asking them to give notification if the lead from their mines was up to the factory's standards. Due to its scarcity in Iran, the production of lead has become uneconomical.

Continuing, he added: The main reason for converting the production line from lead ingots to copper ingots was not economic. Rather it was criminal activity and the lack of care, because from the beginning of the study of the project absolutely no attention was paid to this. This change, in addition to the problem of obtaining raw materials, caused damage to the factory's equipment.

Continuing, he added: Someone named Hojjatollah Kolia'i, who came to Iran after the triumph of the Islamic revolution after completing his studies in America, who has held sensitive and key positions such as deputy minister and consultant to the minister of mines and metals, and who has always gotten special attention from the minister himself, unfortunately has now fled from the law and has been hiding in a foreign country for several months, along with his family. He has a thick file in the judiciary system. It is most unfortunate that he has avoided the law through the direct intervention of Mr. Mahluji.

In the same regard Hakimi-Pur said: It is this same fugitive who ordered that the zinc production unit be closed and that lead production begin. Based on the existing evidence, this fugitive, according to his file, is connected with the international Zionist network. It is interesting that when Mr. Mahluji, who is accountable and responsible for this person, was told that we want to summon this person, he said: If you have information about this person tell me also. In any case, Mr. Mahluji and those who supported this person must explain to the nation of Iran and its deputies the reason for insisting without any reason on this questionable support.

Speech of Deputy From Khomeyn

During his speech Tavakoli discussed ostentation in the Ministry of Mines and Metals complex. He said: In the years 1370-1372 [21 March 1991-20 March 1994] the Esfahan Iron Foundry Company had a great deal of accumulated debt. According to existing documents, which are here, in the month of Mehr 1371 [23 September-22 October 1992] its debts were 19.7 billion rials [R]. Now the question arises, why did it give away R18 billion?

He added: According to express letter number 7,257 dated 4/12/1372 [3 July 1993], he wrote the following: To carry on the work of the ministry staff, it is necessary no later than the end of this week that the respected executive director of the Iron Foundry Company deposit R500 million in Engineer B's account and inform me of the result.

Of course, according to check number 497,893 dated 4/17/1372 [8 July 1993], the executive director deposited this money in account number 90,046 in the Vali 'Asr branch of the National Bank. The question is, according to the National Budget Law for the year 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993], the payment of any kind of aid out of the budgets of government companies under the ministry was prohibited. Mr. Minister, why did you violate the law?

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He added: Elsewhere, the executive director of the Iron Foundry, according to the log for 12/25/1371 [15 March 1993], wrote the following: Instead of a bonus automobile, Mr. A. paid R30 million, but the accountant, with great generosity, issued this document at R33,333,333.

In the year 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] the bank issued travelers checks to unknown persons for R196 million, in 1371 the figure was R275 million and in 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] the figure was R180 million.

Deputy From Esfahan's Speech

Dr. Kamran was the next of the minister of mines and metal's interpellators. Dr. Kamran is the deputy from Esfahan. In his speech he said: Sometimes speeches are not sincere. It is not right for us to go after some people and say this is the work of the left, or to go after others and say this is the work of the right. These approaches are not right at all.

Continuing, he said: After the former management of the Iron Foundry (Engineer Shahidi, who was a successful director), the new management set out to form companies. The idea behind the companies was to take the load off the units, but unfortunately the result was the opposite. At the outset the capital for the Takado Company was R80 million, and then in the year 1371 it reached R35 billion. Where did this capital come from? It came from the sale of 57,000 tons of iron on the free market, and there were a total of 26 companies. Some of them belonged to the very gentlemen working on the board of directors, whose names I will not mention. Unfortunately, the sons of some of the senior managers are also members.

It is a violation of the Constitution for us to form a company and then do these things.

The deputy from Esfahan then discussed ostentation. He said: The gentlemen do a lot of traveling in aircraft. Even one of their respected deputies is one of the ones who travels a lot. He has traveled 9,277 miles so far. Then they said you can use our models, and those models were very stylish and the latest system. Likewise in the month of Esfand 1372 [20 February-19 March 1994] the gentlemen took 10 trips, and the bill that came was for R8 billion and $35 million [as published]. I say this clearly, and the evidence exists. The money that the gentlemen gave away was for doing anti-religious things and for spreading liberal ideas. You look at this publication and if it is otherwise, I will shave my beard, and its roots are from before the revolution. (Mr. Nateq-Nuri, addressing him with laughter: You are really making an announcement in violation of religious law from the podium.)

Kamran continued: Sometimes people believe that we just say these things, but we have no personal quarrel with anyone.

Concerning the giveaways, Mr. Kamran said: When his son came to Ahvaz, he gave away gifts and cameras, and this kind of thinking is really in the system. It is very interesting that when the chief of a bank said that some of these giveaways were not right, he was called silly, stupid, and illiterate and told to explain the reason for the failure to pay those accounts. The gentleman told the bank chief that both he and the bank director had made a mistake. The bank chief calmly asked to meet with him and explain further, and he said: "If you come I will give you time for a meeting. I have heard much about you but you don't understand anything. I wanted to transfer the steel foreign exchange files there, but it was not possible. If they give you even one file I will deal with you and oust you from that branch." It is necessary for you to know that they fired this individual from that branch.

He said: Can the officials from Ahvaz and Esfahan send the public treasury's money outside the country? Come and look. In their ostentation such as trips, they even took along this doctor's son. I will not mention names, Mr. Reza and Mr. Mohammad, but that was done with your foreign exchange. One of the deputies (I won't mention the name) said that the gentleman said: I said they are lying, why are you saying this? He said: They said that this was ordered by the president of the republic. I said bring me the letter. He went and brought the letter. The letter was addressed to Mr. Marandi. Then why are you saying these things? How will you answer to God? You are embezzling public treasury funds and paying the money out elsewhere.

Answer from Minister of Mines and Metals

After the remarks by the interpellators, Engineer Hoseyn Mahluji, minister of mines and metals, answered: Since the month of Tir 1372 [22 June-22 July 1993] I have asked both in writing and orally for you to set a time for me to come to the Majles and explain, but you have always been busy and did not give me a time.

He noted that generally under such circumstances rumors reach their peak. He said: As minister of mines and metals, until this moment I have not seen a single page of this 60-page report, nor have I seen what the commission prepared.

If I say to you that during these last 10 days we have sought to prepare answers based on our own thinking and on information that has been lost and has come to hand, you must accept it. Your managers have hardly done anything significant in these 10 days except to sit and look for material. This is the very reason I wrote two letters to Mr. Nateq-Nuri.

Continuing, Engineer Mahluji added: You and I, who are fighting on the same front, have many opponents inside and outside the country. However, they are the ones who at times when such issues as interpellations arise, regularly try in various ways to discredit public figures through telephone calls, unsigned letters, counterfeited documents, interviews, and other things.

I Am a Loyal Soldier of the Revolution

Mahluji also added: I am a loyal soldier of the revolution. Today I am in these trenches and tomorrow I may

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be elsewhere, but I will never abandon you and go to them (the enemy). But why should things get to the point that when Ayatollah al-'Ozma Azeri-Qomi comes to the Majles his letter of credentials is protested and you repeat religious oaths? I have seen this situation, and you are telling me not to say anything. Let me ask you, what are they saying about me in the Majles corridors, and who is doing these things?

He added: No one can say that the directors in the Ministry of Mines and Metals have not accomplished great things. Mahluji then discussed his own life story and the fact that he was raised in the family of the late Ayatollah al-'Ozma Mirsid 'Ali Yasrabi, the source of emulation. He said: I learned religion there, and throughout the time I was in Kashan, as long as he lived, I was his muezzin, and I was proud of it. After the year 1348 [21 March 1969-20 March 1970] I officially joined the political struggle. I am saying these things because a number of the deputies really do not know me and have recently come to the Majles. Why shouldn't I tell them, why shouldn't they know, whose side I am on. When the revolution came my first job was at the Imam's development office in Kordestan. Engineer Gharazi was chief of that office. Then I was governor general of Lorestan for two years. Then for one year I was deputy minister of mines and metals. After that I served as a Majles deputy for three terms, and I was also minister for two terms.

The minister of mines and metals emphasized: Is this fair, for them to come and make accusations in the corridors of the Majles and accuse me of being without religion, or to accuse some of my deputies?

Engineer Mahluji then discussed the change in production at the Zanjan Lead and Zinc factory. He said: First of all, it is not a lead and zinc factory. It is a lead factory. Copper is also now being produced at this factory, and our managers are proud that the price of lead in the world is now $500 per ton. I have 70 million marks in capital there, and I definitely cannot allow that capital to be idle. If our managers have been able to continue this work, and so far 500 tons have been produced, this was a wise thing to do. Copper is now being produced at $3,000 per ton, and our managers must be encouraged.

This factory was bought in the year 1364 [21 March 1985-20 March 1986], and until I came, because of a dispute between the Bank of Industry and Mines and the management at the time, the plan and budget for the Ministry of Mines and Metals was stalled at customs.

He continued: This factory does not belong to the Ministry of Mines and Metals; 84 percent of its shares belongs to the Bank of Industry and Mines, and I did not appoint its manager, this same Engineer Kolia'i. My weakness is that I defend to the last whoever is the manager of a place, even if it is proved that that person is a violator. The first thing I did after becoming minister was to start this factory. The night it opened I myself was at the place where the ingots were to be poured until 0130. We did not bring lead from Ghaniabad. We used our own ore concentrates, and also the lead from Ghaniabad, since they could not smelt it.

Engineer Mahluji discussed the fact that the lead industry is a polluting industry, and we spent only 40 million marks on air purification installations. He said: I give you the good news today that Dr. Sa'edi and people like him have come today and are doing this work in part of the factory. I cannot say from this podium where we got the technology, because if I do your hand will be exposed. The Islamic Republic has already gradually done this itself without paying one dollar abroad (the enemy will be made to do God's work). In the future we will give the statistics on the nation's zinc production.

Shipments of Rock Slabs Extracted with Explosives

He discussed the question of shipping loads of rock slabs extracted by explosives. He said: Before I took over at the ministry of mines and metals, the only method for extracting rock was with explosives, and there was no other way at all. After the year 1368, however, we completely prohibited this procedure, and if we were sure that explosives were being used in a mine, we permanently banned that person and turned him over to the courts. The decorative stone mines are now worked only with cutting wires, or with procedures that are appropriate for that. I was so strict that I said that you cannot even use explosives to prepare a mine. There are about 800 of these mines, but the number has now reached 1,400 mines. It is possible that someone will sneak and use explosives somewhere in a mine at night, but the revolutionary guards, the police, the ministry's guards, the province general managers, and our own special inspectors are overseeing such things.

Continuing, he said: We are saying that we have created a new way to extract decorative stones and that we are making a place for ourselves in the international markets. Because of this diversity and variety, in the coming years this will be one of our nation's foreign exchange sources.

Concerning Paraffin

He discussed the loss of 670 tons of paraffin and the loss of more than R630 million. He said: This took place before I became minister. I came to this ministry six months after this occurred. It is true that damage was done to the country. Due to the rainfall and humidity a lot of this paraffin was lost. Of course the figure the gentlemen mention, the figure of 63 million tumans, is not correct.

Reason for Demurrage

Engineer Mahluji discussed the reason for the creation of demurrage in excess of $10 million. He said: Here the issue is not demurrage at all. There are differences between us and the company that bought a shipment of iron from us. These differences are being aired in court, and the outcome is not yet clear. You know that 30 percent of the imports by weight is in our hands, of

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which only seven percent involves demurrage belonging to us. That is, this is considered the smallest figure. If we look at past years, gradually the amount of demurrage (the fine assessed for the late unloading of a ship) applied to companies in the ministry has gradually fallen from the millions of dollars to $150,000 in the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995], meaning it is trending downward.

Elsewhere in his talk he discussed steel exports. He said: So far we have exported more than three to four million tons of steel. These things that were said had to do with 30,000 tons, compared to three million tons. The first cargo the iron foundry shipped to China was sold at $250. The buyer country, having exhausted its American credit, refused to buy and even said that the price of steel had come down and that it had no credit and could not buy from us. So far we have been able to collect $4 million there for that 30,000 tons. The rest of our claims are in court, involving the $3.5 million still owed to us.

He discussed the purchase of foreign exchange for deposit in a company under the ministry's control outside the country. He said: Our commercial services company needed $1.43 million to import equipment for digging rock coal. At that time the Central Bank also announced that there was free-market foreign exchange in the banks and that we could go and buy it. Had we not gone, we could have gone to the Estanbul Ave. intersection and bought foreign exchange, but we never do this and there is not even one precedent for it. The only thing to do was for the company to go to the banks and buy foreign exchange. There has been no violation. After 8/8/1372 [30 October 1993] we even prohibited this again, and said that even this should not be done.

He said: We are the leaders in domestic industry in the country. He noted: At least our projects are given to domestic contractors.

My Statements to the Press

He then added: The things I have said to the press as minister of mines and metals have been incorrectly reported in the press. Either the reporters pay no attention or they can't tell the difference between a kilogram and a ton.

For example they went to the Sar Cheshmeh Copper complex and they said that 110,000 tons of copper are produced, but the news agency reported that production was 110 million tons of copper. This is not my fault.

Yazd Steel Alloy

He discussed the Yazd Steel Alloy Plant. He said: We know who is going after the Yazd Steel Alloy Plant. Mr. Mohasel Hamadani and the respected deputies from Yazd know him, and he is not a bad person. He is an industrialist who has a factory with 10,000 tons casting capacity. He claims he can fix the steel alloy plant. The president of the republic's office is investigating this, and I myself have spoken with this gentleman a lot. I really wanted to understand what the right story is. I myself am a specialist in this work, but we are not going to give him the steel alloy plant.

Takado Company

Continuing, Engineer Mahluji answered the 21st question from the interpellators. He said: One of the very good things done at the Esfahan Iron Foundry under Engineer Sadeqi's management was this very formation of the Takado Company. This company was formed to reduce the load on the Esfahan Iron Foundry. The Esfahan Iron Foundry had more than 29,000 personnel, and we have now reduced this by 10,000. There are 3,134 people working at the Takado company, and we formed 20 to 30 companies for them, which make molds, do carpentry, and do casting.

He continued: According to the nation's laws, anyone can hold shares there. They say that a number of managers are shareholders. Even if this is true, there definitely should not be any legal obstacle. However, if there is a legal obstacle somewhere, you are here. Bring a law under whose regulations so-and-so should not be there. If that is made clear to me, I will fire him within 24 hours.

Engineer Mahluji emphasized: With Takado we have created a model for reducing the personnel load at producing units. That is, the other companies with worker and specialist in inflation should use the same procedure. With what we have done at the Esfahan Iron Foundry, we will save 1.25 billion tumans per year.

Foreign Purchases

The minister of mines and metals also answered question 18. He said: We really love to be in production without the compulsion to buy abroad. The government has authorized us to give our own foreign exchange to the Central Bank in exchange for rials. At the same time, it was decided that we would give $12 million to foreigners to build the Balarud-Chenareh railroad. We did not give this money to foreigners. The Central Bank took it for the sale of rials. The rials were given to domestic factories such as the Esfahan Iron Foundry or the Arak Machine Plant so they could make the parts.

Payments with Nothing Given in Return

Engineer Mahluji then discussed free payments and payments with nothing given in return. He said: We have legal documents according to which we can act. According to Note 8 of the 1373 Budget Law, all factories, banks, and government companies are required to spend two percent of their gross profit from the previous year to build and develop the classroom, training, and university space needed by the children of their personnel whose education is compulsory.

In the Tax Law we have Article 174, under which we can spend some of our own funds for classroom and health care space. All these monies we are spending make use of these same documents.

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He continued: The accounts that were mentioned, such as the account of Mr. Mahluji and someone named Engineer Bushehri, the deputy minister for administration and finance, these accounts are not personal accounts. In a ministry where we have about 1,000 billion tumans in transactions per year, all of these things have legal documentation.

Bank Loans for Goals Not in the Chadoromlu Project

He was asked about the reason for the use of a bank loan for goals not given in the Chadoromlu Project. He said: There is a large iron ore mine in Chadoromlu. We have been intending to activate this mine for more than 20 years. The experts said that since these mines have phosphor, it should be determined whether or not it will be economical to remove the phosphor.

In the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] we made a decision. They put the contracts out for bidding and the Chadoromlu project began. It has now turned into a living city. Experience showed the same thing, and we realized that in the future we will not have rials and foreign exchange. We thus had to stand on our own two feet and find a partner such as the Sepah Bank. The Sepah Bank is our partner. We did not take a loan. You may say that we got money and spent it somewhere else. Yes, it is true. These things are always happening in the companies under our control.

In the same regard Engineer Mahluji said: For example the Chadoromlu Project now has a surplus of 100 million tumans. Why would you impound it? Send it to Gol-e Gohar and let something be done, and get it again. There are thus many of these transactions among us.

Turning Affairs Over to SSA

He discussed the reason for turning the affairs pertaining to management and supervision over to SSA [expansion not given] at a cost of $15 million. He said: Three organizations have become partners, and an Italian group has come, and they are doing this with our own company, and they are inside the country.

Now our specialists have mastered the Mobarakeh Steel Complex, and we have no foreigners except in specialist affairs. This $15 million is for the Italian experts to come and supervise its start-up. The contract has been signed, and these figures have not yet been paid, and some of it has been paid.

Safety Equipment at Rock Coal Mine

He then discussed the procurement of safety equipment in the work environment at the Kerman Rock Coal Mine. He said: The rock coal mine creates difficulties everywhere. Safety work has been done there, but unfortunately there was an accident that killed a number of dear workers.

You see the reports on these accidents in the world. On 5/18/1373 [9 August 1994] the newspaper RESALAT reported on an explosion in a mine in Australia killing 11 miners, an explosion at a mine in China with 164 killed and wounded, and other things. It is natural that we have had fewer losses than the world's other mines, and the reason is that we observe safety.

Reason for Signing Second Gol-e Gohar Contract

Engineer Mahluji discussed the reason for signing the second contract on the Gol-e Gohar Project with ADM [expansion not given]. He said: We have had no violations from this company. Right now this company is carrying out the Khorasan and Yazd Railroad Project and the Qom-Kashan freeway. Contrary to the statements by some that this project is being done in a fraudulent way, this is not the case. The aforementioned project was put out for bids at 331 million tumans and was implemented by contract for 324 million tumans. About 58 km of road with a width of nine meters was built in two years, which is one of the best things that has been done in the country.

He added: Who would have believed that Gol-e Gohar would be put into operation? We started Gol-e Gohar in the year 1368 with $250 million, and it has already almost reached its final capacity, and this is something we are proud of. If we did not have this project, we would have to spend $120 million in foreign exchange.

Imported Forms

With regard to the forms for imported parts for the Mobarakeh Steel Complex, he said: A form is something simple that we now have to import. If we have them, the quantity is small. Now you are saying, why did I import them, what was I doing? I should have gotten them from the centers for procurement and distribution, who imported them themselves. I eliminated these middlemen in order not to disrupt the market. I cannot disrupt a huge project.

We are obliged to import $300 million in parts as long as we cannot make the parts for the Mobarakeh Steel Complex domestically.

There were people in the world who did not want us to do the work at the steel complex. They interfered to try to bring our work to a stop. Their interest was that if this factory did not go into operation, ultimately this country would need sheet steel and would be forced to buy it.

However, if it did go into operation, it would produce two million tons of sheet steel per year. Multiply each ton by $400 and you get an annual savings of $800 million in foreign exchange. When they are able to stop part of it from going into operation, it will be in their interest.

He said: Whether I am minister or not, they will report to you on two or three projects saying their work is no good (1) Development at Gol-e Gohar (2) Steel Alloy (3) Chadoromlu (4) the National Steel Industry Project.

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However, I say with complete pride that at the Mobarakeh Steel Complex Project, this year in the month of Azar [22 November-21 December] 200,000 tons of sheet steel came out of this factory in one month.

Engineer Khamushi, Opposed to Interpellation

Speaking in opposition to the interpellation of the minister of mines and metals, Khamushi said: Because of my support for management in the country, I consider it necessary to speak. With average growth of 7.3 percent after a long stagnation caused by the imposed war, the Islamic revolution is making a vigorous leap in its economy and production. What has caused us to have this 7.3 percent average?

Khamushi discussed the management and legal obstacles we have put in the way of production, the foreign exchange and rial problems, and the shortage of raw materials. He said: A manager will be willing not to steal only if he is enthusiastic about managing his factory. Otherwise, he will do anything to manage the factory. Conditions in our country are such that we must support our managers, who are turning the wheels of industry despite all these difficult circumstances.

He discussed his visit to the Iron foundry and described its management as excellent. He added: Since the beginning of the revolution, out of necessity, we have done enough to undermine confidence in management. Enough is enough.

Khamushi said that the added value in the metals sector is 34.2 percent annually, and that our programs have average annual growth of 7.3 percent. In the metals sector, the affiliated industries have had average annual growth of 34.3 percent. He said: The mining sector had 18.9 percent of the gross national growth. The steel sector, which produced 1.34 million tons in the year 1368, increased production to about 5 million tons in the year 1373. Copper production grew from 58,000 tons in 1368 to 140,000 tons per year. Aluminum production grew from 28,000 tons in the year 1367 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989] to 90,000 tons in the year 1372, and 116,000 tons is predicted for the year 1373. Fireclay products increased from 90,000 tons in the year 1368 to 120,000 tons in the year 1372, and are expected to increase to 140,000 tons in the year 1373. Extractions of mined materials are expected to increase from 34.7 million tons in the year 1367 to 71 million tons in the year 1373; the number of active mines increased from 1,400 in the year 1367 to 2,200 in the year 1373.

He emphasized: The ministry's development credits during the First Five-Year Plan were more than 1,200 billion, and the total for foreign exchange investments in this sector was $4.5 billion. If you notice, this is less foreign exchange than was allocated to the Ministry of Mines and Metals in the First Five-Year Plan.

Therefore the products from the mines and metals sector, in addition to earning export foreign exchange, are complete replacements for the comparable imports and provide raw materials for the other relevant industries. In this regard, the value of the sector's products, not counting the sand, gravel, and clay mines, based on the real price in the First Five-Year Plan, has reached $11 billion, meaning $11 billion in added value from this ministry in the various sectors.

Khamushi then discussed the fact that the value of products, in view of the measures taken, will be more than $20 billion at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: In the year 1368 the Ministry of Mines and Metals had $100 million in exports, and it had $517 million in the year 1372. During the First Five-Year Plan there was a total of $1.4 billion in exports, of which $1.1 billion was exports from the metals sector, and the other $307 million was other goods.

Comments by Nowbakht, Opposed to Interpellation

Nowbakht, speaking in opposition to the interpellation of the minister of mines and metals, discussed the president of the republic's procedure for choosing Engineer Mahluji. He said: Anyone can make a mistake at the implementation stage. As someone who also feels a sense of responsibility and mission, I believe that in this special situation in which Mr. Hashemi and in reality the government is in, with regard to the minister, the minister has acted well on the duties that have been assigned to him. Although there may also be shortcomings in his work, I consider it my duty to defend Mr. Mahluji.

Continuing, he described the management methods of the minister of mines and metals as desirable. With regard to the fact that we are seeking to take an arm away from Mr. Hashemi that he considers capable, he added: One of the duties assigned to Engineer Mahluji was to activate mines. In the last few years the number of mines activated in this sector bespeaks his success.

Continuing, Nowbakht discussed the minister of mines and metals' successes in the mines and metals sector, and the increased production and exports. He said: There may be shortcomings in this volume of activity. The idea that this might lead to the dismissal of a minister, and the firing of a skilled manager, is truly an occasion for concern.

He also noted that Engineer Mahluji acted quite vigorously and wisely in his way of adjusting personnel at the Esfahan Iron Foundry. He said: This management procedure alone may have saved $273 million. This should be a model and a symbol, and it can serve as motivation.

Nowbakht said that the respected Majles, in its sufficient attention, will keep the issues completely separate. He said: The problem of firing a minister is an ordinary thing. After this Engineer Mahluji definitely must be more careful than in the past, and he must eliminate from his performance some of the instances that the authors of the interpellation have put forward, in their concern. He must make greater efforts.

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Deputy From Sarband's Comments

Astaneh, one of the interpellators, said in a speech: The minister said that Mr. Shekariz is the brother of a martyr. With regard to summoning him, it is good that he knows who sought to interpellate him. No'i-Aqdam is the brother of two martyrs, both medical students, Esma'il is the brother of two martyrs, Ahmadi-Zadsarai is the brother of two martyrs, Ahmadi-Moghan is the brother of two martyrs, Astaneh is the brother of an amputee, Dr. Tavakoli is the brother of a cleric amputee, Zare'i-Qanavati is the brother of a martyr, and Moqadam-Piruz is the father of three young martyrs. I will not say a lot about Mr. Shekariz's file at the Arak Islamic Revolutionary court during his tenure at Iralku. I will only mention his admission to shipping six tons of aluminum to the Shams Auto Plant belonging to his friends and his wife.

He mentioned demurrage. He said: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote that it has lowered the price by $100. Why wasn't the buyer made responsible for this in the demurrage contract? You have admitted that you were inexperienced.

He then said: Is it authorized for you to become a stockholder in the Piruzi Institute and for you to spend the money of the General Mines Corporation for the Piruzi team? Was it authorized for you to change the decorations, issue travelers checks, and spend the money anywhere you wanted, to pay money out of the company's revenues for the Olympics, to pay funds for a body-building class and a sauna, and to fly in a private plane 10 times in the month of Esfand [20 February-19 March] without obeying the Law Prohibiting Ostentation?

Continuing, Astaneh added: Which notes authorized you to spend money to build schools? At the end of the note it says the expenditures must be approved by the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. If you got approval even once, just say so.

He added: One of your deputy ministers registered more than 9,000 miles for a trip from Vienna to Hamburg and from there to Bahrain.

Astaneh continued: The owners of one of the floatimg accounts are Mr. Bigdeli Shamlu and other signatories to agreements to give away the country's assets. None of these accounts are shown in the legal books, and there is no documentation for their revenues and expenditures.

Continuing, he said: Why were purchases made without bidding, and why weren't 5,000 tons of coils, purchased with foreign exchange credits, imported into the country?

Astaneh then discussed the issue of the SSA. He said: Why was management and supervision assigned to a foreign company instead of to an Iranian company? Why is the one supervising and the one doing the work the same party? Concerning the Takado company, he added: Many of the Iron Foundry's managers are employed as members of the board of directors of Takado's satellite companies, and this is a violation of Article 141 of the Constitution. Third, you bought back or retired individuals at a cost of R237 billion, and the same year you hired 2,060 people at the Iron Foundry.

Kamran's Further Remarks

Speaking as the last interpellator, Mr. Kamran mentioned the fact that he was doing his job within the limits of his responsibility. He said: You yourself gave the order to Mr. Kolia'i, and you yourself wrote to Haj Aqa-Hashemi. He gave thanks for his valuable service and the important projects he carried out, and the prosecutor even told you several times that this gentleman's situation is ruined. Now that he has left and is laughing at all of us, this factory itself has been shut down after 78 days. It is very ugly that you have gotten the materials elsewhere.

He continued: We say we must develop at a reasonable price. We say you must plan investment in such a way that there are no problems later.

Kamran said: I am happy that you are sensitive to public treasury issues. He added: However, I have documents that say otherwise. This is one of them. This document for 70 million [as published], currency is missing?? is also one of your units. I will give it to Mr. Habibi to read.

Engineer Mahluji's Further Remarks

In further remarks, Engineer Mahluji said: The account numbers they announced are not my personal account numbers. They say we hired 2,100 people in Esfahan. Now Mr Sadeqi, the relevant executive director in Esfahan, is here. We did not hire one person.

With regard to the fact that Mr. Shekariz has a file in court, I must say that we officials are the prime defendants in court. Engineer Hashemi-Taba', Vahaji, Nurbakhsh, Torkan, the mayor of Tehran, the governor general, we all have files. Branch 6 of the Revolutionary Court issued an acquittal for Mr. Shekariz.

He added: With regard to Kolia'i, when did I say that I do not know him? He implemented 40 projects and has a 23-year record of carrying out projects.

With regard to the Mobarakeh Steel Complex, no contract was written in the year 1368. I defended the previous managers of the Mobarakeh Steel Complex. Mr. Hashemi got credits for the Mobarakeh Steel Complex outside the Accounting Court.

Today I am prepared to have a television debate with any expert if he says that the start-up for the Mobarakeh Steel Complex is still less than $8 billion.

Engineer Mahluji added: We had lead exports, and of course it is possible that we bring the concentrated ore from another place. We converted to copper production to make more profit. After Engineer Mahluji's comments, a vote was taken and the Majles gave him a vote of confidence.

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Vote Result

Then a vote was taken by paper ballot (white and purple), and of 204 votes 98 people voted white (meaning voting for interpellation and no confidence in Engineer Mahluji). It is worth mentioning that half plus one of the votes is required for a no-confidence vote. Therefore, the Majles gave a vote of confidence to Engineer Mahluji.

Statements by Supporters and Opponents of Interpellation of Minister of Mines and Metals

Supporters

1. The building contract for the Ahvaz Steel Complex was signed with the person selected by the minister.
2. What was the reason for selling the foreign exchange shares of the National Steel Company?
3. In the years 1370-1372 [21 March 1991-20 March 1994], R17 billion was paid for free and for no compensation.
4. The job of selling the iron foundry's products was given to some incompetent companies.
5. In the Gol-e Gohar Project a contract was signed with the SDM Company, which had many violations.
6. Experts without university credentials received up to $20,000 on the Gol-e Gohar contract.
7. One of the deputy ministers has traveled 9,277 miles so far.
8. Some of the ministry's accounts were used to pay for ostentation and changing decorations in the ministry.
9. At a loss of R630 million, 670 tons of paraffin was destroyed.

Opponents

1. In the month of Azar this year 200,000 tons of sheet steel was produced at the Mobarakeh Steel Complex.
2. Steel production increased from 1.34 tons [as published] in 1368 to 5 million tons in 1373.
3. The money paid free and without compensation had legal documentation.
4. The added value in the metals sector was 34.2 percent.
5. If we did not have the Gol-e Gohar Project, we would have to spend $120 million in foreign exchange.
6. In the second Gol-e Gohar contract there was no violation by the company signing the contract (minister) [as published].
7. In the year 1368 the ministry had $100 million in exports, and in the year 1372 it had $517 million in exports.
8. The missions that have been assigned to the ministry have been carried out well (Nowbakht).
9. The loss of the paraffin took place before I became minister (minister).

25 Dec 94

94LA0082A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 26 Dec 94 p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division: Yesterday the Majles met in open session chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from the cities of Kordkuy, Dorud, and Azna spoke as pre-agenda speakers.

The speaker of the Majles gave a speech on the terrorist policies of the Zionist regime and the issue of Chechnya, which was printed in yesterday's issue. Then the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Mohammad Qasem-Kia, Deputy From Kordkuy and Bandar Torkman

Society's wealthy people should give attention to alleviating society's problems and shortcomings by allocating some of their income to public services.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Kia, deputy from Kordkuy. During his speech he commemorated Agriculture Week and said: Agriculture, like other sectors, needs comprehensive action so we can achieve better success through research and study to prepare the land, improve the soil, do timely and appropriate preparation of agricultural organizations, and obtain water and tools.

Continuing, he discussed the attack by Russian armed forces against the defenseless Muslim people of Chechnya. He said: Another bitter page has been added to the book of attacks by the world's powers against the oppressed and the deprived. Following Palestine, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Chechnya have been sacrificed to clashes and international trade.

The speaker added: If this were being done to Jews or Christians instead of Muslims, would the world still maintain this deathly silence on the pretext that it is an internal matter?

The deputy from Kordkuy discussed the fact that in the Second Five-Year Plan, attention has mostly been given to the half-complete projects left over from the First Five-Year Plan. He said: The areas that had no national and vital projects under the First Five-Year Plan must continue to wait. Such areas include Kordkuy and Bandar Torkman in East Mazandara, where the construction of a dam is needed, in view of the region's vast virgin lands, for the purpose of developing the agricultural sector. Continuing, Kia said: An idea has arisen among the people, which must be eliminated in any way possible, which is that solving problems depends on special relationships, or God forbid, paying bribes. On no pretext must inadequate income or wages be allowed to become an excuse for some people to regard administrative corruption as acceptable.

The speaker emphasized: No organization or body should be beyond control and supervision.

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Continuing, he added: Society's wealthy people should give attention to alleviating society's problems and shortcomings by allocating some of their income to public services and activities, and they should also make the general atmosphere conducive to sound economic activity. They must realize that a comfortable and prosperous life has no meaning as long as others are fighting tooth and nail to survive. It will bring nothing but hatred and resentment toward them from the poor and needy.

At the end of his speech the deputy from Kordkuy asked that attention be given to the Province of Mazandaran, he called for more attention to the matter of procuring credits for the ports of Gaz and Torkman, for the construction of dams, and for cultural, athletic, and arts programs.

Jahanshah Sadeq, Deputy From Dorud and Azna

How were 42 people allowed to travel in one mini-bus, causing an accident?

The final pre-agenda speaker was Sadeq, deputy from Dorud and Azna. In his talk he discussed the wreck of a mini-bus in which a number of students were killed. He said: That day in Velanjak 18 students lost their lives and the nation was shocked. This time, however, 31 young 20-year-old teachers who would have become teachers next year in the deprived city of Dorud lost their lives, to the municipality's grief.

He continued: The newspaper wrote that students at Payam-e Nur University lost their lives. Another newspaper reported the loss of a number of teaching students. Another wrote that five students were killed. SIMA NEWS mentioned it and moved on. The respected minister of education and training also described this loss as regrettable in a two-line note of condolence to the general manager of education and training. All the media, even IRNA, passed over the matter lightly. Although it has been one week since that regrettable accident took place, no one has yet asked why such a thing happened. Don't the officials and the Ministry of Education and Training realize that the aggrieved mothers of these youth are still being treated in the hospitals in the adjoining municipalities, so that they can come to their senses and realize they have lost their children?

Addressing the minister of education and training, he said: With only one ramshackle preliminary teacher's college for 150,000 people in Dorud, didn't you think it was too much for you to order it to close? Didn't they propose the construction of a new school in the village of Naser al-Din to prevent this center from closing? Despite this, the officials paid no attention to the demands of the people.

Now that this irresponsible measure has left a number of indigent students with no place to go, why has transportation not been provided for them? Didn't the Majles put money for the ministry in the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget for you to buy 1,000 mini-buses? If you did not buy them, what is the reason? For this reason alone don't the deputies from the Province of Lorestan have the right to interpellate the minister? Answer this question: How were 42 people allowed to travel in one mini-bus, causing an accident? Does a bus have the capacity to carry 42 passengers? On what authorization was it driven by a gravel truck driver with a Level 2 license?

Legislation

The only item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the Motion to Prohibit the Use of Satellite Reception Equipment, two more articles of which were approved by the deputies.

According to Article 2: The Ministry of the Interior is required, using the police or the basiji resistance forces, to collect satellite reception equipment as quickly as possible.

Note: The period of time allowed to collect existing satellite reception equipment will be one month from the day this law is passed. After this period expires, those using the equipment will be punished as stipulated in this law.

Article 3: The Ministry of the Interior is required, in coordination with the Ministry of Intelligence, to use certain methods to prevent the import and distribution of equipment whose only purpose is to receive satellite signals. Along with intercepting the above equipment, it must turn the perpetrators along with the impounded equipment to the judicial authorities. The procedures for coordinating this will be specified in the executive guidelines.

Note: All the confiscated and impounded goods mentioned in this law will be given to the Voice and Vision Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to expand the nation's radio and television coverage.

Article 4: All the nation's educational organizations are required to explain the destructive effects of using programming that will lead people astray in society.

Continued consideration of the other articles in this motion was postponed to the next session.

Majles Notes

Satellite Issue Entirely Educational

One clear point that emerged in yesterday's Majles deliberations concerning satellites was the differences of opinion between the Ministry of Guidance and the Ministry of Post and Telephone. The Ministry of Guidance [as published] believes that satellites are an educational issue and that they must be dealt with like books, the press, and film. The Ministry of Post and Telephone sees it as a technical issue, however, and this difference of opinion was used by some deputies opposed to the motion's principle of prohibiting satellites. On various

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pretexts, they proposed the deletion of some of the articles. Even at the beginning of the deliberations on the second consultation some proposed tabling the motion, but this did not pass.

In the consideration of this motion the Ministry of Post and Telephone was presented as the government's representative, although the issue was entirely educational and the officials from the Ministry of Guidance and the Voice and Vision Organization were actively involved.

Some of the deputies also insisted that legal entities should be allowed to use satellites. This is a dangerous point in this debate, because other than the organizations mentioned by name in the law, the law must not be such that all government organizations can easily get permission to use satellite antennas. The proposal to give authorization to legal entities, which is to be made in the coming days by some of the deputies, arises from the difference of opinion between the Ministry of Guidance and the Ministry of Post and Telephone. According to our information the Ministry of Guidance is opposed to this proposal and believes that authorization must be given to the government under specific regulations, and that legal entities must not be allowed to use satellites under any circumstances.

Recording Satellite Scientific Programs

With the approval of the note on collecting satellite antennas, the Ministry of Guidance and the Voice and Vision Organization were required to make the preparations for using the useful programs.

In this regard Mr. Zarghami, deputy minister of culture and Islamic guidance for parliamentary affairs, told our correspondent: Since reinforcing video networks and using appropriate images have great effect in promoting proper culture, the Visual Media Institute was required, by recording satellite programs, to make public via video networks those films with educational and scientific points.

He added: The necessary preparations have been made for doing this work, and this institute is now continuously recording and storing these programs.

Engineer Zarghami discussed corruption in satellite programs. He said: The principle of this subject is a calculated political and educational program. For example, during the days celebrating the birth of Her Holiness Fatemeh (peace be upon her) and Woman's Week, which were held in our country to educate the public about the place and position of the Muslim woman, those managing the satellites broadcast programs for several nights about the ideal girl. This film was one of the most vulgar imperialist programs, in which propaganda promoting idolatrous and Satanic values reached a peak.

The deputy minister of guidance for parliamentary affairs continued: The programming on the ideal girl was very expensive to produce, and it is interesting that the cost was borne by the European Union of Sellers of Alcoholic Beverages. This shows better the presence of the people working behind the scenes in satellite programming.

Majles Commissions Weekly Agenda

Introduction: What follows is this week's agendas for the Majles commissions, which we present for our respected readers:

Education and Training Commission

Dr. Najafi is invited to answer questions from the deputies from Mian-e Do Ab, Nakab and Izeh.

Industries and Mines Commission

Continued study of the problems obtaining raw materials for the producing units, attended by the minister of industries, the minister of commerce, the minister of financial affairs, and the chief of the Central Bank.

Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission

Regular meeting between members of the Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission, the chief of the judiciary and the relevant officials.

National Councils and Domestic Affairs Commission

Study of the Bill on Procedures for Armed Forces Weapons Use, attended by the representative from the Guardian Council.

Study of the deputy from Shahriar's question to the minister of the interior on the reason for the delay in the Law Appended to Article 99 of the Municipalities Law.

Post, Telegraph and Power Commission

Study of the recommendations to the commission received from the deputies, attended by representatives from the electrical power, atomic energy and communications sectors.

Agriculture and Rural Development Commission

Study of the Motion to Prevent Conversion of 1,100 hectares of agricultural land in Esfahan to an Olympic village.

Articles 88 and 90 Commission

Minister of commerce is invited to answer the question from Mr. Moradi on the increased prices for basic goods.

Representatives of the minister of finance, the National Inspectorate Organization and the Sepah Bank are invited to discuss problems at the Sepah Bank.

Accounting Court and Budget Commission

Study of the first consultation on the 1374 [21 March 1995-20 March 1996] National Budget Bill.

It is necessary to mention that all the commissions are studying the first consultation on the 1374 National Budget Bill.

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